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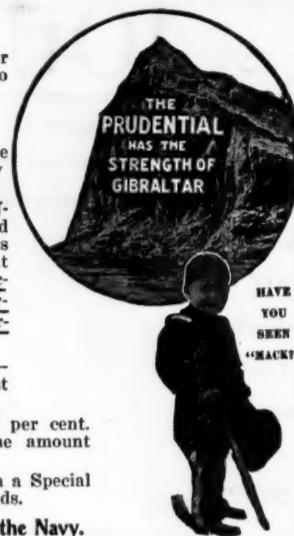
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It is so easy for some of the educators attached to our great institutions of learning to dispose of the vital problem of national defense that one cannot but wonder at the mental narrowness which persuades the people to maintain an Army and Navy. We are told by these learned men that the country doesn't need such things, that a great nation should be a school of peace and that it is wealth, household happiness and prosperity that make nations truly great. This, in brief, is the view entertained by Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale University, who, in a recent lecture, said: "If you see a fleet of warships, why, of course, it appeals to your sentiment. It looks fine on the water, and we respond to its glory, but we must remember that this is a waste of capital and wealth. One of these warships costs as much as a university. It is actually capital that is sunk. We may be rich enough to stand it, but, you see, it has no lasting value. If we build universities they have a lasting value. The idea that we must have a large Navy will result in a calamity. This idea of glory is ruining the country. Instead of making soldiers and sailors out of our boys we must make citizens of them." Professor Sumner appears to believe that a young American cannot be a soldier or sailor and a good citizen at the same time. If that is his theory, we doubt whether he could find a more inhospitable place to expound it than before the student body at the venerable institution with which he is associated. It is the element in our population represented by the Army and Navy which has made the existence and growth of the United States possible, as can easily be demonstrated by a reference to our history. We commend to the attention of Professor Sumner the statement of Professor Von Ihering, of Jena University, in his work on "The Struggle for Law." Professor Von Ihering says: "The end of the law is peace; the means to this end is war. The right has ever been a struggle between individuals, classes and nations, and the possession of any right presupposes a constant readiness to defend it. Hence it is that justice is pictured holding aloft in one hand the scales with which she weighs the right, and in the other the sword with which she executes it. The scales without the sword is the impotence of law; the sword without the scales is brute force. The sword and the scales are inseparable and the state of the law is only perfect when the skill with which the scales are handled is equalled by the skill with which the sword is wielded."

While no final decision has been reached, it is probable that the North Atlantic Fleet will remain in home waters this summer and that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the new commander-in-chief, will put his ships through a series of maneuvers based on the remainder of the signal book in order that the test of the signal system begun by the fleet under Rear Admiral A. S. Barker's command in the Caribbean this winter may be completed as soon as possible. When completed a board will be appointed to revise the signal book and make such changes in it as experience has shown to be needed. Because of the fogs off the New England coast, it is probable that the fleet will cruise off the Virginia coast—the Southern drill ground as it is called—and will assemble there after finishing repairs at the various navy yards. The fleet will, however, not take any part in the Army and Navy maneuvers at the mouth of the Potomac. The Navy will be represented in these exercises by the coast squadron under command of Rear Admiral Dickins and the torpedo flotilla. A tentative plan which has been referred to before provides for a cruise down the east coast of South America of one of the protected cruiser squadrons under the command of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who

would take the ships across to the east coast of Africa and thence up through the Mediterranean and home. But this plan has only been suggested. In that event Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford would succeed to the command of the Caribbean Squadron and would remain in Southern waters looking after American interests in the troublesome storm centers of the West Indies and Central and South America. American interests in Panama necessitate the presence on one or both sides of the Isthmus of at least one American warship so that in the summer program for the Pacific Squadron this must be taken into consideration. It is planned to send one or more ships of this squadron during the summer on a cruise to Tutuila. The war in the Far East proves a serious obstacle to the arrangement of a satisfactory summer program for the Asiatic Fleet. It is exceedingly trying on the officers and men to keep them in the waters of southern China throughout the summer, and it is not deemed advisable for the fleet to come as far away as Honolulu for a cruise, nor is it in line with good sea manners for our vessels to enter Japanese waters during the present conflict. There is a possibility that the fleet can go to Chefoo, and if there are no diplomatic complications in the way the ships will cruise that far north this summer.

Confronted by a deficiency in the appropriation for coal, due solely to the fact that Congress, after appropriating the amount estimated for this item, passed a law requiring shipment in American bottoms, thereby increasing the cost of transportation seventy per cent., Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject. After acknowledging the receipt of the order regarding expenditures in excess of appropriations which the last Congress made an offense punishable by dismissal, fine and imprisonment, Admiral Manney invites the attention of the Department to the fact that the section referred to in the order is a repetition of a statute already in force prohibiting the creation of deficiencies. This is Section 3732 of the Revised Statutes which reads: "No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year." Attention is called to the fact that fuel for naval vessels is purchased as the exigencies of the service require and the aim of the Bureau, it is stated, has always been to keep within appropriations provided for these items. In the opinion of Rear Admiral Manney, based on experience, it will be found altogether impossible to comply with the provisions of the new law in supplying fuel to the fleets, either in avoiding possible deficiency or in apportioning the appropriation by monthly or other allotments. It is pointed out that the shipment of fuel depends entirely upon the positions and requirements of the fleets and a monthly allotment would prevent the Department from taking advantage of a favorable coal market or of cheap transportation, and it was in recognition of this fact that the statute referred to was passed. It is the opinion of Admiral Manney that the law of the last Congress prohibiting deficiencies does not annul the provisions of Section 3732, permitting the Secretary of the Navy to purchase and transport fuel whether the appropriation is adequate or not. He suggests that this point be referred to the law officer of the Navy Department for an opinion, and remarks that the Bureau of Equipment can make no further purchases of coal or further obligate the appropriation for coal and transportation during this year unless it is decided that the law prohibiting the creation of deficiencies, as recently passed, does not annul the statute making an exception of coal and transportation.

There is every reason to believe that if there is any cessation of fighting in Manchuria it will result from negotiations between the chiefs of the armies in the field, as was the case during our Civil War. Soldiers who measure conclusions on the field of battle acquire a respect for each other such as results from no other experience, and can approach each other in a spirit of frank good fellowship very favorable to negotiations. They realize, too, as no others can, the horrors and hardships of war, and are willing to go as far in the direction of peace as is possible without sacrificing national interests. With such a contingency in view, the representative, at the National capital, of an important neutral power, is said by the Philadelphia Ledger to have warned his government to be on the lookout for a secret agreement between Russia and Japan. In the suggestion that peace can be brought about by the interposition of some neutral power, the wish is father to the thought, and experience shows that it is far more likely that Russia and Japan will settle their difficulties without involving any other power, having in mind, no doubt, the fable of the monkey and the cheese, where the umpire settled the controversy by impartially robbing both parties. In case of a settlement the negotiations would be a matter of immediate concern for the great neutral powers, and it is quite probable that the adoption of a secret agreement by Russia and Japan would be followed by an immediate demand for the submission of its terms to the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany for their inspection. The nations named are vitally interested in any peace agreement which may affect territorial interests in Manchuria. They are pledged to maintain the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire,

and it is understood that China has already intimated that immediately upon the cessation of hostilities she will ask them to make good on that obligation. Obviously, therefore, a peace treaty awarding Manchurian territory either to Russia or Japan would develop a situation of the most critical nature which might conceivably result in a close alliance between the present belligerents and force a radical realignment of Western powers. That possibility, remote as it may seem, is the element of the Manchurian situation which is of paramount concern to the United States and the nations of Western Europe. The danger of the future is in the possibility of some combination between Russia and Japan which will leave other nations out in the cold.

It will be many months before a report can be expected from the joint Army and Navy Board, of which Secretary Taft is the president, which was appointed to revise the plans for coast defenses laid down by the Endicott Board. The board has had two or three meetings at which the general scheme of its work was tentatively laid down and individual members assigned to certain duties. The three committees of the board, appointed at the second meeting, have not as yet met, but will get to work soon. The committee, of which Gen. A. W. Greely is the chairman and of which Gens. William Crozier, J. F. Story, Alex. Mackenzie and Capt. Charles S. Sperry, of the Navy, are members, will have charge of the subjects of torpedo defense, power plants, installation of fire control and searchlights. General Crozier's committee, which will consist of Generals Story and Mackenzie, of the Army, and Captain Sperry, of the Navy, will have charge of subjects relating to heavy guns, rapid fire ordnance, the protection of mine fields, the supply and storage of ammunition and the capacity of the gun and gun carriage plants. A third committee consisting of Rear Admiral Thomas, Generals Greely, Story and Mackenzie and Captain Sperry of the Navy, will have subjects relating to war vessels for coast defenses, torpedoboats, submarines and like subjects. These committees have been instructed by Secretary Taft to gather all information possible relating to their subjects and to report with their recommendations to the full committee.

In choosing the Secretary of War to act in an advisory capacity on the more important questions concerning the State Department during the absence of Secretary Hay, the President has merely followed the precedent established in 1900, when Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, was chosen to act in a similar capacity during Mr. Hay's vacation. At that time the Departments of war and of State were in peculiarly close relations with regard to questions that were both military and diplomatic in character. We were not only involved in problems in the Philippines which were of extreme delicacy, but the Boxer troubles in China had made it necessary for our Government to send a military expedition to the Chinese capital under conditions involving diplomatic questions of grave importance. The exercise of dual functions by Secretary Root in the absence of the Secretary of State was safe, statesmanlike and satisfactory to all interests, and his successor at the head of the War Department is exceptionally qualified to discharge the additional responsibility which has temporarily been placed upon him. It has been the good fortune of both Mr. Root and Judge Taft to have had unusually long experience with important questions in which military and diplomatic authority were so closely associated that the line could scarcely be drawn between them.

An unpleasant circumstance arising from the readjustment of the control of the Samoan Islands appears in a claim for \$120,000 damages filed by Germany against the United States and Great Britain. When the islands were partitioned between the United States and Germany in 1899 the United States and Great Britain agreed to pay all damages suffered by German citizens during the tribal quarrels preceding the settlement. The German claim for \$120,000 is, in the opinion of experts, ten times the actual losses incurred, and the German government has been informed that it will not be paid. The claim, it is explained, includes an unspecified sum for "moral damages," and it is to that item that the strongest objection is made. The United States and Great Britain would probably be willing to pay \$60,000 in order to dispose of the whole matter, but as Germany is unwilling to accept a compromise on that basis, the prospects of an early settlement are not encouraging. To carry the affair before a court of arbitration would doubtless cost more than the amount demanded. It would be interesting to have it disposed of in that manner, however, for the reason that it would call forth a judicial opinion on the question of whether the United States and England can be held liable for "moral damages" inflicted upon German subjects by the natives of islands over which neither nation had full control.

Arrangements are being perfected by the Navy Department for the naval expedition to be sent to Spain under the command of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester to observe the total eclipse of the sun visible from there on August 30 next. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered that the *Minneapolis* and the *Caesar* be detailed for this expedition. They will sail about June 1 for Spain with Admiral Chester and his assistants from the Navy Observatory.

The explanation of the weakness of the Russian navy, given by a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, is in line with what we have already said upon this subject. It has a goodly number of excellent ships, the physique of the men is fine, and the smart appearance of the officers on shore is all in their favor, but what the Germans call the *Geist*, the spirit that gives life, is not there. The ships are not manned by sailors. The men of the conscription drafted for the Russian navy may never have seen a ship, or in many cases a mast or sail in the region from which they come to serve the Czar. They are quartered in barracks on shore and march in rhythmical tread to the dockyard, or to divine service on occasion. Their instruction in barracks is similar to that of the infantry. While his ship lies off the dock before proceeding to sea the sailor becomes somewhat familiar with her guns and ammunition hoists, learns boat sailing, etc., how to stow his kit, and how to make his way from one part of the ship to another. This is the sum of his nautical instruction, and generally speaking, a Russian hates the sea as the devil hates holy water. The crew with Diana or Pallada inscribed on their cap ribbons, and impeccable as to great coats, brass buttons, boots, etc., tramp about the streets of St. Petersburg, Cronstadt or Sevastopol, living and learning with the other "equipages" in barracks. When it comes to the ship trials they are delayed until there is not a ripple on the water, the coal is all hand-picked, and special crews of stokers are told off, and then comes the report of the noble seaworthiness of the new vessel. As for the officers, a certain number of young gentlemen yearly elect to serve in the navy. As far as physique and education go they seem quite satisfactory. They are first sent to the *Imperial Naval School*, in the Vassili Island, on the quay opposite the statue of Kruzenstern. There they receive an excellent theoretical education. But there are no boats for them to row or sail in, nor do they ever see a man-o'-war, except those in the slips of the Galernaya, on the other side of the river Neva. Later on they pass to the full rigged cruisers and sloops that form the naval cadets' training squadron. Nothing in these ships in any way resembles the surroundings that the young officer will find on his transfer to a battleship. There is a training school for gunners, and a torpedo school at Cronstadt, where is also the divers' school-hulk. Here the instruction afforded is of a practical nature. The Russian sailor appears to be inordinately fond of life in port. When there the amusements offered for his distraction are not always of a nature to promote his efficiency. "The whole conception of his profession by a Russian naval officer is intrinsically false. His idea is to preserve, not to risk, his ships. With this object in view he piles stone on stone, and ranges gun over gun in land fortresses surrounding his naval ports or dockyards. Under these his ships ride silently at anchor." This writer concludes: "The sailor should look on the sea as the mistress he loves, not as a fury to be feared. Success will never follow if we shut up ships in port in war, or teach sailors a soldier's trade in peace. Bravery no one will deny to the Russian officer or sailor. But he must alter his mode of living, his whole training, in fact, if he wants to compete with the navies of to-day."

Prof. E. S. Holden, Librarian of the Military Academy, has prepared a report of the centennial celebration, to be published in two volumes by the Public Printer, Washington. Mr. William E. Curtis gives some interesting statistics taken from an article in this work by Colonel Larned, entitled "The Genius of West Point." They show that the Military Academy has furnished a President to the United States and one to the Southern Confederacy, besides three candidates for the presidency, and three candidates for vice-president, three Ambassadors and fourteen ministers plenipotentiary, and as many chargés d'affaires; twenty-four members of Congress, eighteen presidential electors, sixteen governors and two lieutenant governors; a bishop, a superior-general of a religious order, besides numerous clergymen; eight presiding officers of State legislatures, thirteen members of State constitutional conventions and seventeen mayors; eight bank presidents, a superintendent of the coast survey, eleven surgeons-general and fourteen chief engineers of States; eighty-seven presidents, sixty-three chief engineers and sixty-two superintendents of railroads and other public corporations. In all, 448 graduates of the Academy have won distinction in civil life, or 11 per cent. of the total of 4,121 graduates down to and including 1902. Harvard, which stands at the head of eighteen of the most prominent universities and colleges in this respect, shows only 5.5 per cent. of distinguished graduates. The proper comparison is between the total graduates who have engaged in civil life, 2,371 in all, and of these 19 per cent. have won distinction. As to distinguished soldiers there is practically no comparison. Graduates have done a large part of the pioneer work of railroad engineering in Russia and other countries as well as in the United States. Statistics show that the parents of 1,163 of the appointees of the Academy have been in agricultural pursuits, 1,689 were business men, 1,154 members of the professions, 357 mechanics, 362 officers of the Army, fifty-nine officers of the Navy, 128 clergymen, 238 public officials, fifty-five laborers, twenty-one officers of volunteers and four enlisted men. Seven graduates of West Point were killed in action during the War of 1812, fifty in the Mexican War, forty-nine in Indian wars, 104 in the Civil War, fifteen in the Spanish War and twenty in the Philippines. Including 1902, the total ex-

penditures for the support of the Academy for the first century aggregate \$22,259,274.55, an average of \$222.594.74 per year. This shows that it costs the Government an average of \$5,401.42 to educate each of the graduates.

The suggestion from official sources that the Carlisle Indian School might profitably be transformed into a military training school to develop Indian boys into soldiers and Indian girls into nurses for the Army has precipitated an animated discussion among the friends of the institution. At the commencement exercises at the school on March 16, Dr. Carlos Montezuma, an Apache Indian, a university graduate engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago, was to have delivered an address, but it is stated that when the school authorities learned that he would oppose the plan to convert the institution into a military academy he was forbidden to speak. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* obtained the manuscript of his address, however, and publishes it. Doctor Montezuma strongly opposes the change suggested, declaring that the fighting tendency is no stronger in the Indian than in the Scotchman, Russian, Irishman or Japanese. "The time has come," says he, "to stop specializing the Indian. Let the younger generation of Indians be scattered here, there and everywhere, and receive freedom to work and act for themselves as individuals, with the same privileges and subjected to the force of necessity as other men are, and in a few years there will be no more need of Indian reservations and Indian bureaus. Let the young Indian enter West Point and Annapolis as an individual; but by no means should it be considered advisable to change the character of the institution at Carlisle." Some interesting testimony as to the military usefulness of the Indian under modern conditions comes from Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Porter, N.Y. Six Indians, graduates of the Carlisle school, enlisted in the 1st Infantry and deserted within two months. It has been hinted that they deserted because they were inconsiderately treated by the white soldiers who regarded them as inferiors. When Captain Jackson was informed that such a hint had been given, he said: "Nothing to it at all. On the other hand, we went so far as to overlook small infractions of our rules in the hope that kindly treatment would bring them into a condition where they would be useful. But it was wasted. They wouldn't stay clean. They would do scarcely anything they were told to."

American Medicine, a professional journal published in Philadelphia, expresses the belief that Army officers convicted of offenses by civil courts in the Philippines are punished far more severely than officers convicted of relatively the same offenses by the civil courts in the United States, and offers a curious theory in explanation of the disparity. "Mental deterioration in the tropics," says our contemporary, "has long been known as a form of exhaustion from which there is recovery upon removal to cooler latitudes, the completeness of the recovery depending upon the age of the sufferer and the degree of exhaustion. The young and vigorous soon recuperate even from insanity. The Surgeon General's reports indicate a very high recovery rate in soldiers sent home in past years from the Philippines. In older men, of course, recuperation cannot be expected. It is well to bear this in mind in interpreting the curious press despatches from Manila. We recently have been informed that a major of the Army, for an alleged swindling of the civil government of \$1,500, has been sentenced to forty years' confinement in prison! A captain of Engineers, for swindling the United States Government in Savannah, Ga., some years since, received a five-year sentence, though the amount of money involved was a thousand times greater." In view of these facts, therefore, *American Medicine* suggests that an investigation is needed to ascertain whether American judges who impose these excessive penalties in the Philippines are not themselves suffering from mental and moral debility due to the enervating climate, and whether, in fact, they are not themselves victims of the same causes which have led officers and men of the Army to commit unlawful acts. The suggestion is entirely reasonable, for certainly the action of Philippine courts in the cases of certain Army officers is hard to explain except on the ground that it was the result of mental irresponsibility on the bench.

Inasmuch as Secretary Taft's purpose in taking a party of Senators and Representatives to the Philippines is to enable them to make a practical study of actual conditions in the islands, it is to be hoped that his guests may include two or three representative "anti-imperialists." The work accomplished in the islands by the United States speaks for itself. It is open to investigation, and the visitor seeking the truth concerning it will have at his command all the facilities which the Government can devise. We have no doubt that the gentlemen who accompany Judge Taft will return with a larger knowledge of the tasks performed in the archipelago by the United States Army, and a higher estimate of the policies by which those labors were guided. For that reason we should rejoice to see among the members of the party several of the leading "anti-imperialists," men of character and intelligence, who will admit that there may be something about the situation which they have yet to learn, and who are willing to make an open-minded study of actual conditions and

render an unprejudiced verdict concerning them. As a rule those "anti-imperialists" who have visited the islands for the purpose have returned thoroughly convinced as to the wisdom and justice of American policy and performance, and we fancy the same thing would happen to any whom Secretary Taft might invite to go along with him.

In the opinion of Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry, of New York, and other adjutant generals of States which have a well organized National Guard, it will be necessary for Congress to increase the appropriation to the State militia. Under the Dick bill so much more is expected from the State troops than formerly, that the appropriation now allowed is wholly inadequate. There is a mistake abroad concerning the appropriation, and some of the State Legislators imagine that the National Government is furnishing the guard with what they need, or nearly all, and they are cutting down the State appropriations accordingly. General Henry stated that New York, which has the largest force in the United States, received only \$77,000 from the National Government, and of this amount some \$44,000 was expended for ammunition alone, and states that even with that State organizations have to go down in their pockets to pay for additional ammunition needed. This leaves only \$33,000 from the Government appropriation available for other uses than those of target practice. General Henry is of opinion that the Government should supply all the ammunition free, and those who know the needs and the possibilities of the guard, thoroughly agree with him. During the next Congress efforts are to be made to secure an increase in the allowance to States from Congress sufficient to enable them to meet the requirements of the Dick bill.

Comdr. John K. Barton, U.S.N., head of the Department of Engineering and Naval Construction at the Naval Academy, is confident that the completion of the new engineering building at the Academy and the installation of its tools, apparatus and other equipment will so improve the facilities for practical engineering training that the solution of the difficulty in that branch of the Service will soon be accomplished. "With this elementary training at the Naval Academy," says Commander Barton, in a discussion of the subject published in the *Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers*, "the suggestion outlined in the annual report of the Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, 1904, as to the necessity of giving a sufficient quantity of engineering duty on board ships to all line officers, at first in a subordinate capacity, to render them qualified to take charge of the engineering departments of any and all ships, and to select annually from among the list of ensigns a certain number of officers for the performance of engineering duty alone, would seem to offer a practical solution to the problem of obtaining an efficient engineering personnel for duty on our battleships and cruisers, furnish the professional training for the inspection of structural work and for the management of the engineering department in our navy yards and shore stations."

Count Reventlow, a well-known German naval critic, whose published opinions of the United States have not been altogether complimentary, has now made up his mind that changing conditions in the Orient require a combination of the United States and Germany to oppose the monopolistic enterprises of Great Britain. The United States, he goes on to say, has definitely made her appearance in the international arena as the opponent of England, and inasmuch as German interests and American interests in Asia are identical, sound policy requires a broad system of German and American co-operation against the commercial and political policies of England. This direct proposal of a combination of Germany and the United States is interesting because of the fact that the rapid and natural logical growth of American prestige in the Far East has nowhere been regarded with so much disfavor and resentment as in the German Empire.

It is estimated by the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department that the new model field piece for the Army will be issued to all the batteries of Field Artillery on July 1. The work of making these guns, some of which, it will be recalled, are being manufactured abroad, is progressing very satisfactorily. General Crozier has recommended that before the new field pieces are issued, all of the Field Artillery officers stationed in this country be given special instruction in handling the weapon, in taking it apart, etc., at Rock Island Arsenal. With this end in view, he has made a formal recommendation that half of the Field Artillery officers be sent to Rock Island May 1, for this instruction, and the remainder on June 1.

Governor Higgins, of New York, has performed a righteous duty to the State and the Nation as well by signing a bill which provides that any person who uses a representation of the American flag for decorating any article of merchandise, or on any device for carrying or transporting the same shall be subject to a fine of \$50 for each offense, and that action to enforce the penalty may be instituted by any citizen. This measure is another step to prohibit the use of the national emblem for advertising purposes, and its presence on the statute books is creditable in equal degree to the legislators who enacted and the executive who approved it.

Lieut. George M. Brooke, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in an article published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, maintains that the Coast Artillery should not only be separated entirely from the Field Artillery, but that it should be organized into a separate command with a major general at the head. "The Coast Artillery needs a chief," Lieutenant Brooke continues, "not less than a major general, who should command the whole of the Coast Artillery, as the general of a territorial division commands that division. His duties would be also necessarily bureaucratic, because of the demands of modern technique. Surely the Coast Artillery might have at least one major general. I do not mean to say that he should necessarily take rank in the arm, for while it is customary for officers who are chiefs of bureau to take rank in the department at whose head they are, and while the Artillery is now called a corps, and while the Coast Artillery should have a bureau to direct its affairs, we should not lose sight of the fact that the Coast Artillery is a tactical arm charged with operations in a definite tactical sphere—the defense of a sea coast; that it is an arm and not a staff corps; that the bureau is necessitated in order to secure the proper development of technique, but that it is but supplementary to the tactical functions of the arm. This great command should be subdivided into divisions, much larger than the present Coast Artillery districts, the functions of whose commanding generals would not be merely territorially administrative, but, due to the inseparability of men from material, and to the innovativeness of the latter, would be also tactical in character. Thus the territorial and tactical divisions would be rendered coincident."

Instructions were issued on March 16 to Capt. T. C. McLean, U.S.N., commanding the Pennsylvania, to proceed when ready for sea to Target Bay, Culebra, and remain there and in the vicinity for six weeks. During the stay at Culebra the officers and crew will be exercised at all stations and drill to perfect the organization of the ship and obtain a thorough acquaintance with the vessel, her armament, motive power, equipment and auxiliary machinery of every description. The vessel will also proceed on a cruise of about ten days' duration, exercising the engineer force at steaming under the usual steaming conditions at reduced and full power natural draft, familiarizing the officers and men with their duties in the engine and fire rooms and in handling the motive power of the ship. Captain McLean is instructed to determine the tactical diameter of the ship and the turning circles at various speeds and angles of helm. He will exercise all the commissioned line officers at handling ship, maneuvering about buoys, until they can do so with confidence and skill. During this period the ship, it is suggested, should anchor for the night if practicable and get under way each morning to familiarize the crew with their duties in handling the ground tackle. Upon the completion of the six weeks' cruise the Pennsylvania will proceed to Provincetown, Mass., to standardize the propellers, running over the measured mile course at Cape Cod twice in each direction at slow speed, one-half speed, three-quarters speed, and approximately full speed.

Paymaster General F. S. Dodge, U.S.A., in an endorsement on communication, as to meaning of extracts from A.R. 1170 and 1173, in connection with intimation from the War Department that a man who deserts prior to the date of the first settlement of his clothing account is not entitled to any clothing allowance, says: "Paragraph 1170 A.R., closes with the statement that 'except as herein prescribed no clothing allowance will be given the soldier except the regular settlement dates, June 30 and December 31.' Those 'herein prescribed' for are soldiers separated from the Service by death, by discharge for the convenience of the Government or on certificate of disability. No other soldier is entitled to an allowance except on the regular settlement dates. There surely can be no doubt that a soldier who deserts, who is discharged by purchase, or by sentence of court-martial, is not separated from the Service by any of the three methods prescribed in Paragraph 1170, and hence no allowance can accrue on the regular settlement dates. To get the benefit of the allowance on either of these dates he must be in service on those dates. Paragraph 1173 provides that the clothing settlement of a deserter shall be brought up to the date of his desertion. This is done by charging him with all clothing drawn since enlistment, if he has not been in service on a settlement date; and charging him with cost of clothing drawn since last settlement date if in service on a settlement date * * * ."

By the significant vote of 510 to thirty-two the French Chamber of Deputies has enacted a law reducing the term of active service in the army of France from three years to two, but making liable to service a large number of citizens who have hitherto been exempt. The measure also provides that citizens of proper age and fairly good, but not first-class, physique shall be enrolled in an auxiliary corps, that students at cadet schools shall serve one year in the ranks before entering those institutions, and that members of professions hitherto liable to only twelve months' service shall serve one year in the ranks and then, after passing examination, shall be subject to duty as officers of the reserve for another year. The effect of these changes upon the strength of the Army, which now has a peace footing of 550,000, is a subject of much speculation among military experts, some of whom believe that the result will be injurious, in that it will release one-half of the entire active army every year, leaving the other half to assimilate a vast amount of raw material. The result of the French experiment will be observed with keen interest in other countries where a reduction of the term of active military service has been proposed.

In an article on the Personnel Act in its bearing upon the steam engineering service of the Navy, the United States Navy League Journal contends that the enactment of that measure was an error which "no man who has had to repair our engines for the past few years will ever forgive." "In the course of maritime evolution," our contemporary remarks, "the picturesque old sea officer gave place to those specialists, the line or sailor officer, and the engineer officer. And in the natural course of progress further subdivisions were appearing, giving us the constructor, the designing and the operating

engineer, and the ordnance and electrical experts. But this logical and reasonable development was stopped short by the Personnel Bill by which Congress declared that, willy-nilly, every line officer must be an engineer and every engineer a line officer; that every man who holds a naval commission should be a flexible peg, fitting all holes, round or square; that every ensign should at once (and for \$1,200 a year) know everything, and that the learning of every naval officer should by mere legislative fiat be increased sixteen to one. To-day our battleships, costing millions of dollars, are being hazarded—yes, positively injured—in consequence of this legislation. In our squadrons we can point out some of the largest and finest ships in the world, with the finest and most expensive machinery ever built. The engines are in charge of men educated for an entirely different profession and as lacking in engineering experience as the chaplain or the doctor; and alongside of them on the same vessel are some of the most competent of engineers, educated by this government at great pains and expense, but now performing duties for which they were never trained."

G.O. No. 182, N.D., signed March 20 by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Darling, awards medals of honor and a gratuity of \$100 to each of the following named men on board the battleship Iowa: Johannes J. Johannessen, chief water tender; Patrick F. Bresnahan, water tender; Edward Floyd, boiler maker; Heinrich Behnke, fireman, first class; Frederick Behnke, fireman, first class; D. Corahorgi, fireman, second class. The order says: "At about 10 a.m., Jan. 25, 1905, while the Iowa was engaged in squadron maneuvers, the after lower manhole plate of boiler 'D' blew out. The fire-room was entirely filled with a cloud of steam, while a stream of scalding hot water issued from the manhole. The cause of the trouble was not known at once and it was difficult and extremely dangerous to enter the fire-room under such conditions. In spite of this imminent danger a number of men of the engineer division immediately rushed into the blinding steam and labored to secure the boiler and ship against injury by closing the valves and isolating boiler 'D' from the others. These acts of personal bravery and devotion to duty were performed by the above named men. Floyd, Bresnahan, Behnke and Behnke were not on watch at the time, but went below; Bresnahan, Behnke and Corahorgi were badly but not dangerously scalded about the feet and ankles and will not be able to work for a month or two."

Orders published this week announce the appointment as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of Capt. William Swift to succeed Capt. John E. Pillsbury, who has been selected as chief of staff of the North Atlantic Fleet and will start for Pensacola to join the flagship about March 28. Captain Swift has done valuable work in the General Board and is thoroughly acquainted with the work and policy of the Bureau of Navigation. Another thing which will undoubtedly be of great assistance to him is his thorough knowledge of the plans for Guantanamo and the other foreign stations which come under the direction of this bureau. His place on the General Board will be taken by Capt. W. P. Potter, who for more than a year has been engaged in special work in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

In comparing the merits of Russian and Japanese soldiers it is worth while to consider the following estimate of the Russian which Gen. Francis V. Greene, formerly of the United States Army, embodies in his valuable work on "Army Life in Russia," basing it upon his observations while serving as United States Military Attaché with the Russian army in the Russo-Turkish war: "Deprived of their officers, a body of Russian soldiers may degenerate into a helpless, inert mass, and be slaughtered by means of their very cohesiveness, but they will never take a panic; their history affords none of those examples in which a mass of crazy fugitives flies with a cry of 'Save qui peut' from danger conjured up by the imagination, and exaggerated and inflamed by the senseless cries of others."

On the afternoon of March 19 Secretary Morton, Capt. William Swift and Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, who criticized the Navy severely during the last Congress for alleged extravagance, left Washington for Charleston, S.C., where they went aboard the Dolphin for a cruise to Guantanamo to inspect the work there. The cruise is partly for pleasure. Secretary Morton will return to Washington in time to accompany the President on his western trip early in April. It is hoped that when Senator Hale sees the magnitude and absolute necessity of the work at Guantanamo he will be in a better position to pass upon the estimates of the Navy Department next year.

Lieut. Walter S. Crosley has been selected for flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the new commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, and Lieut. Carlo B. Brittain has been appointed secretary to the commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, who has recently returned from Paris, where he served as a member of the Court of Inquiry into the Doggerbank incident, has selected as his flag lieutenant and aide Ensign William F. Bricker, who served the admiral very acceptably as aide during his duty in Paris. Admiral Davis will shortly assume command of the second division of the Battleship Squadron. His secretary will be Ensign Edward E. Spafford.

Provided the Isthmian Canal Commission agrees to it, the new barracks for the Marine Corps on the Isthmus will be located on Ancon Hill, overlooking the city of Panama, which is one of the highest elevations for the marines. The new site is nearer Panama than the present location at Empire, although the latter place is considerably more healthful.

The Army and Navy Gazette draws some lessons for the benefit of the Artillery and the Engineers from the present war. "In no period of our history," it says, "has the Artillery arm rendered such important services on the battlefield as in these days, for the war in the Far East has shown that new methods are necessary, and, when the lessons have been well learned, a flood of light will be thrown, among other questions, upon concealment of guns, observation of fire, indirect aiming, and

ammunition supply. The Royal Engineers well know that the fighting in Manchuria and the Liao-tung Peninsula has demonstrated the great importance to an army in the field of being provided with a large staff of efficiently trained engineers. The Japanese have not been blind to the high value of this branch of their army, and have provided a larger proportion of engineer officers than is found, we believe, in any other army. The great services of the corps of Royal Engineers in South Africa are well known."

Antoinette P. Jones tells the following characteristic story of an able and popular Navy officer in the current number of the Blue Jacket: "At a meeting in the barracks at League Island not long since, the Floating Christian Endeavor workers discovered Rear Admiral Wise sitting among the enlisted men in true Christian fellowship, instead of in official isolation. When asked the reason for his choice of seat he replied, 'Because I am proud of them! One thing I am very anxious about is to make our people respect the uniform of our enlisted men, for it represents the honor and dignity of our land'."

The Governor of Porto Rico has made a formal request to the War Department that Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, assistant surgeon, be detailed for another year's service on the Porto Rico Anemia Commission. The work being done by this commission, which has for its object the lowering of the high death rate in Porto Rico from anemia, has been of the utmost importance. The commission proposes to make a careful investigation during the coming year of all those tropical diseases known in Porto Rico. The sum of \$15,000 has been appropriated by the Porto Rican Congress to carry on the work of the commission.

The Navy Department has been advised by telegraph of change in the itinerary of the Dolphin with Secretary Morton and his party on board. Instead of going from Charleston, S.C., direct to Havana and thence to Guantanamo, the Dolphin will go first to San Juan, thence to Havana and Guantanamo. Because of this change of plan the ceremonies at Havana, in honor of the Secretary, have been postponed and the cruisers Olympia and Des Moines, and the battleships Missouri and Kentucky, which have gone to the Cuban capital to be present when the Secretary comes, will await the arrival of the Dolphin.

The Navy collier Ajax, in command of Master J. S. Hutchinson, after a long voyage from the Orient, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 16. The trip from Cavite was made by way of the Indian ocean, the Red Sea, the Suez canal, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and was a pleasant one. The Ajax, which is manned almost entirely by a merchant crew of Chinamen, will receive repairs at the navy yard, and upon the completion of the repairs will load coal and return to Cavite naval station, to which the Navy Department is sending large cargoes of coal.

The London Mail reports a German workman as saying: "We are nearly all atheists; we want more money and better clothes, and more leisure to enjoy ourselves. That is what we want, the life of our masters, who are also atheists. But do not think that socialism will make a mess of things in Germany. You hear that we are opposed to compulsory service in the army. It is not true. Workingmen look back on their soldiering as the jolliest days in their lives—plenty of beer, warm clothes, and as much love-making as you have a mind for."

The President this week approved the sentence of dismissal given 2d Lieut. Albert J. Mohn, 4th Cav., by a court-martial which recently met at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Lieutenant Mohn was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer of the Army in calling several of his superior officers "liars" in a communication written by him to the President and of violation of the Regulations in sending a letter direct to the President. This young man has been constantly in trouble, so it is said at the War Department, since he was commissioned. He was formerly an enlisted man.

Secretary Morton has appointed a board of officers to conduct a trial of the torpedo boat Goldsborough which for several years has failed to make her contract speed of thirty knots per hour. The boat is being built at the yards of Wolff and Zwicker, of Portland, Oregon, and provision was made at the recent Congress that the boat should be accepted upon making a speed of twenty-seven knots. The board consists of Capt. J. V. B. Bleeker, Comdr. Stacy Potts, Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, Naval Constr. J. D. Beuret and Charles W. Fisher, Jr.

Contracts have been signed with the Electric Boat Company for four submarine boats and the requirements for these vessels have been approved by the Board on Construction. The boats will be built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of which Mr. Francis T. Bowles is president. The ordering of these boats is in accordance with the law of Congress and the vessels will be used largely for experimental purposes, as the majority of naval officers are not at all convinced that the type of boat selected is the best that can be had.

The death this week in Washington of Lieut. Col. Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps, will cause the promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel of Major John D. C. Hoskins, Art. Corps. Major Hoskins is detailed to the Inspector General's Department and it is probable that his promotion out of that department will necessitate the detail of another major of Artillery.

The Rev. Otis B. Wheeler, of Indiana, has been designated for appointment as chaplain in the Army, subject to his passing the required examination, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chaplain George Robinson.

Btsn. Edmund Humphrey, commanding the tug Wompatuck at the naval station, Cavite, has requested that his resignation be accepted, as he desires to leave the Service. Favorable action upon his request will be taken.

ADMINISTRATION OF SUPT. BROWNSON.

While the form and comeliness of the autonomy of the Naval Academy remains as originally created by the formative genius of its first superintendent, Capt. Franklin Buchanan, each successive administration leaves the impress of its moulding hand upon it.

On Nov. 6, 1902, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., took charge, as superintendent, of the Naval Academy. In June he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral James H. Sands. The work of Captain Brownson's administration and the results of his superintendency are apparent. In his administration there has been saved, to the curriculum of the Academy, the study of French when, in the hot haste to enlarge the knowledge of Spanish in the Navy, induced by the acquisition of "our foreign possessions," it had been determined that that standard polite and official language of the world was to be omitted from the studies of the Academy.

Captain Brownson has directed his efforts towards creating a higher plane in the sentiments of the midshipmen in regard to "gouging,"—that is, securing information at recitations or examinations, from unlawful sources. There was a saying in the corps that a man "might gouge for 2.5"—the missing mark—without coming under the ban of class displeasure. Not a few had been reported for this offense when Captain Brownson took the subject up and put the question of stopping the system almost entirely in the hands of the midshipmen themselves. Each case is reviewed by them, and the improvement in the conduct of those inclined to depend upon other methods than study to pass recitations and examinations, has been marked. Rare is the case now when the instructors have to report a midshipman for "gouging," nor have the midshipmen been slack in having punishment meted out to those who do offend in this particular, as one unfortunate now out of the Academy knows to his cost.

Superintendent Brownson has aimed to suppress the excessive smoking prevalent amongst the midshipmen. To do this he has enlarged the prerogative of privilege to the first classmen, and, under regulations, has given them the right to smoke. The other members of the corps are held to rigid accountability. There are no outward results apparent as to the effect of the new rules, and those most capable of judging do not think that the custom has materially abated. New rules have made new evasions whose methods the alert officers have not yet fathomed.

The practice of "Frenching," that is, leaving the Academy grounds without permission, has been firmly handled. Those midshipmen who commit this offense are usually most adroit in covering up their trails. But the positive announcement that, for the second offense of Frenching, exclusion will be the judgment rendered, has been effectual in curbing the practice. Few dare the undertaking now at the risk of so heavy a penalty.

The Superintendent, in his term, has managed hazing most successfully. He stopped all brutality in the running, but while water runs and tides turn youths will be jovial and midshipmen jocose, and no repression can stop an upper classman from making a "plebe" dance a hornpipe on his center-table or spend all his monthly allowance of pocket money in furnishing the latest magazine to the ranking midshipman with an appetite for current literature. The measures, adopted by the Superintendent to diminish hazing, were more adroit than severe, excepting in the case of the three expelled first classmen, who violated not only a law of Congress, but the unwritten rules that a senior should not undertake the physical disciplining of a "plebe."

As to creative work steam engineering has been brought again prominently forward in the course to meet the new conditions, with no special corps of engineers in the Navy and all officers alike subject to being ordered either to the quarterdeck or to the engine-room. Discipline in the institution has been maintained without resort to extreme measures, except in rare instances, and sports have been heartily assisted and manliness amongst the midshipmen encouraged, a midshipman's statements on honor being accepted as the verified truth without going further.

One of the most marked improvements in the order of the course is the adoption of the rule, through the recommendation of Superintendent Brownson, of making the fourth classmen report in the summer, thus securing three months of practical training before the school year begins in October. The results have been admirable. Instead of a raw conglomeration of recruits, when the academic term begins, there is a fine body of disciplined midshipmen who take up the work of the school with readiness, thus avoiding the attrition which has heretofore occurred in the corps between the disciplined and the undisciplined part of the battalion.

The Naval Academy, when Superintendent Brownson retires from the control of the institution and leaves it in the government of his successor, will not only have felt the power of his authority, but will show the moulding genius of his wise and capable management in its improved discipline, higher moral tone and broadened curriculum. Meanwhile, the new Naval Academy has, during the administration of Captain Brownson, been advanced another stage in the erection of the vast and magnificent pile arising on the banks of the Severn, and that, too, without interference with the regular and effective routine of the school.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

NEED OF A CONTINUOUS NAVAL PROGRAM.

Henry Reuterdahl writes in *The Outlook* of the need of a continuous building program for the Navy, which means that for twenty years the progress of our naval defense should go on safely and the Navy grow, undisturbed by the changing tide of Congressional politics, and that each year a certain number of ships should be added to the naval list, some as new additions, and others to take the place of the earlier vessels, worn out and made obsolete. To-day there seems to be no hope of getting Congress to listen to such a program or to consider its importance to the country. For many years our naval men have urged its adoption and eloquently set forth its virtues, but their pleas have made no impression upon the lawmakers. Nor will they ever convince Congress of its merits until the people and the press stand shoulder to shoulder and make it a National issue and force Senate and House to act. Mr. Reuterdahl says:

"The Navy stands again at the door of Congress asking for the arms of existence, praying for the ships it so sorely needs; and as beggars cannot be choosers, it must accept the two battleships promised and do without the

ships recommended by the General Board, the authorization of which the President so warmly indorsed. But the Congressional committees in a frenzy of economy have refused to accept the suggestions of trained men, and their refusal may mean much to our future. While The Hague Conference is the goal of mankind's wish for eternal peace, peace just now sleeps behind the big battleship and the swift cruiser. The supremacy of the East is argued, not at this tribunal, but in Manchuria and in the Yellow Sea with bayonets and shell; and the mastery of the Caribbean is likely to be in the hands of that nation which is the strongest.

Because we improvised frigates in 1812 and ninety-day gunboats in the War of the Rebellion, many believe that even in these days a navy can be improved upon at short notice, and that the argument of preparedness is not only a club used by the Navy in compelling Congress to increase its machinery, but that its doctrines are very much overrated. Thinking ourselves able to wrestle with any problem, and proudly pointing to past history as proof of our ability to do so again, we develop during peace time a spirit of "we'll lick them, anyhow," and forget that it is cheaper to prepare before war than to vote, after war breaks out, some fifty millions for war material which cannot be bought instantly. The Spanish War caught us poorly prepared; and it was only good luck and the utter demoralization of an enemy which made our victories so easy. The success of Japan has preached the lesson of naval and military preparedness, but its meaning has not been grasped by Congress, although fully understood and constantly advocated by our high naval officers who know that unpreparedness is the surest road to defeat.

"Our next war will be no reconnaissance in force like the Spanish, with its steam yachts as cruisers and banana-boats as battleships, but the bona-fide article fighting against the well-equipped squadrons of a vigilant enemy.

"The ships which are to be authorized by the present Congress will be of the largest displacement possible—17,000 tons as the maximum, and will carry heavy batteries of ten or twelve inch guns, probably ten in number, augmented by a large number of smaller guns as defense against torpedo craft. A high continuous belt of thick armor will protect their hulls, and as all the turrets are to be installed on the main deck, some thirty feet above the water-line, they can fight their guns in any weather, and as their great size makes them independent of any sea, they become truly seagoing fighting ships."

NOTES ON THE MANEUVERS OF 1904.

The report of the Third Division of the General Staff of the Army on the maneuvers of 1904, the salient features of which we published last week, contains other information of real interest which is worth noting. Remarking that no State has yet made any provision for field hospitals for the militia, the report points out that until regimental and field hospitals are provided the medical department of the militia cannot be considered as prepared for active service. The medical department of the militia in those States having the best troops is well-qualified in first-aid work and in litter drill, but the maneuvers disclosed a lack of experience, the work showing slowness and indecision. The largest practicable number of medical officers and hospital corps men of the militia should be detailed to field hospitals and ambulance company sections and base hospitals for instruction by regular officers.

Commenting on the sanitary arrangements in the maneuver camps, it is pointed out that while it was originally intended that no sink should be closer than one hundred paces from the nearest tent, mistakes and changes of plan led to the placing of sinks in some cases within twenty-five paces of tents, which is entirely too close for safety and should be avoided in future camps. The preparation of sinks before the arrival of troops was a wise arrangement. It is suggested that burning out sinks and latrines with petroleum twice a day would be an excellent precautionary measure. The report deals at great length with the subject of sanitation, setting forth the need of simulating the conditions of actual war as closely as possible and adding: "It should be borne in mind that such sanitary arrangements as those recommended would surely be carried out in time of war in camps possessing any degree of permanence." A medical officer should be assigned to the duty of inspection.

Noting the fact that there were present at the maneuvers attachés representing the armies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Spain and Turkey, it is recommended by the General Staff that at future maneuvers foreign attachés be given confidentially copies of the orders issued to the different commanders and that they be allowed to go at will with either side or to any part of the field. At Manassas the attachés did not receive copies of the orders and were required to accompany an officer who had them in charge. This was not in accordance with the rules generally adopted at maneuvers in all parts of the world. In some cases the military attachés were not furnished with satisfactory mounts, when as guests they should be furnished with the very best saddle animals obtainable, preference being given to them in this respect over all other persons concerned. Each attaché should be furnished with a carefully selected intelligent orderly of neat and soldierly appearance.

Regarding National Guard officers present as observers, it is believed that at future maneuvers, instead of assigning them to different division headquarters, as was done at Manassas, it would be better to assign them to the central encampment. They could then be assigned each day to one side or the other and those who are present for purposes of instruction should be accompanied by a carefully selected officer. Those who desire to serve as volunteer aides should be encouraged to do so and all should be given the fullest information concerning the maneuvers, but with a distinct understanding that it shall be regarded as strictly confidential.

The number of umpires at Manassas was insufficient, and for the thoroughly satisfactory results at future maneuvers it is held that there should be an umpire for each battalion of Infantry, each troop of Cavalry and each battery of Field Artillery. This would require the detail of a very large number of officers for such duty, but it would give very valuable experience to the officers so detailed. It is recommended that in future maneuvers the corps of umpires report one week in advance at the central encampment: that they be continually under the direct orders of the chief umpire; and that they familiarize themselves thoroughly with the nature of the problems, the duties of umpires, and the topographical features of the ground. It is recommended also that between every two problems there should intervene at least one day, a part of which should be devoted to a discussion of

the maneuver; that the umpires remain after the maneuver until each had submitted his report to the chief umpire, so that he can complete his report before he leaves, submitting it through the commanding general of the provisional corps or division to the Military Secretary for revision by the General Staff. It should be specifically stated that the chief umpire shall be ex officio a member of the staff of the commanding general, taking precedence therein according to his rank.

To facilitate the dissemination of information it is recommended that there be established at the central encampment a bureau of military information.

With regard to the selection of maneuver sites it is pointed out that special care should be taken to avoid localities where there is typhoid or malaria, and equal care should be taken to find sites where the water is good and easily obtained. The plan of marking some wells at Manassas "Good water" and others "Bad water" was not satisfactory. The owners of some wells tore down the "Bad water" signs and troops drank of water which they should not have touched. The officer detailed as chief surgeon should be sent early to the maneuver ground to make a careful analysis of the water and to advise as to the location of sinks and other matters pertaining to camp sanitation.

As to the matter of uniform, the report remarks that the clothing was of several kinds, the most satisfactory being the woolen khaki trousers and khaki shirt. There were many footsore militiamen, both among those who wore the shoes to which use had accustomed them and those provided with the Government pattern. It was impossible to get any definite information as to which shoes proved the most satisfactory.

Major and Acting Adjutant C. D. Bassieux, 70th Virginia Infantry Regiment, which attended the Manassas maneuvers, has, in reply to certain criticism, written a letter to the Richmond News-Leader, stating that the regiment went to Manassas with the maximum number of men allowed, fully armed and equipped for any service, and that they performed all service required. Major Bassieux also submits a copy of a letter received from Col. Butler D. Price, 16th U.S. Infantry, late commander, 3d Brigade, 1st Division Maneuver Corps, congratulating the 70th Virginia Regiment upon the fine spirit it displayed while under his command, and adding that "the soldierly manner in which the regiment performed the arduous duties and bore the hardships of those days proved that it possessed fine material."

On the subject of discipline the report states that the discipline of the militia was generally very good. Some of the regiments had attained a degree of fire discipline that was highly commendable.

OFFICERS PROMOTED.

The nominations of Col. Alfred C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Colonels William H. Beck, 3d Cav.; Frank U. Robinson, 13th Cav.; Frank Taylor, 19th Inf.; Samuel W. Fountain, 4th Cav.; Edward Davis, Art. Corps; Charles W. Hobbs, Art. Corps; Major John L. Bullis, paymaster, and Col. James A. Buchanan, 24th Inf., to be brigadier generals, were confirmed by the Senate on March 15. The nomination of Col. Allen Smith, 6th Cav., to be retired with the rank of brigadier general, was also confirmed. General Girard entered the Service May 14, 1867. General Beck served in the Civil War as a corporal, sergeant and lieutenant in the Illinois Volunteers, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army June 18, 1867. General Robinson served in the Civil War in the U.S. Volunteer Colored Infantry, a lieutenant from Oct. 1, 1864, until Dec. 20, 1867. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army March 13, 1868. General Taylor joined the Army as a private in the general service, Oct. 24, 1860, and received a commission as second lieutenant Oct. 29, 1867. General Fountain served in the Civil War as a private in the 140th Ohio Volunteers from May 2, to Sept. 3, 1864, entered West Point July 1, 1866, and was promoted a second lieutenant June 15, 1870. General Davis served during the Civil War as a lieutenant in the 5th Kentucky Cavalry from Sept. 20, 1862, to Nov. 2, 1863. He entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet Oct. 20, 1863, and was promoted a second lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Artillery June 17, 1867. He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga. General Hobbs during the Civil War served as a lieutenant, captain and major in the 113th and 7th N.Y. Volunteers from August, 1862, to July 3, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 3d U.S. Art. Sept. 21, 1867. He was breveted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, and captain for similar conduct in the battle of Cold Harbor. General Bullis served in the Civil War as a corporal in the 126th N.Y. Volunteers, and captain of the 118th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from August, 1862, to February, 1866. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 41st Infantry, U.S.A., Sept. 3, 1867. He was breveted captain for services in action against Indians at Remolino, Mexico, in 1873, and on the Pecos River, Texas, April 26, 1875, and he received the brevet of major for gallant services against Indians near Saragossa, Mexico, in July, 1876, and in the Burro Mountains, Mexico, May 3, 1881. General Buchanan was appointed a second lieutenant in the 14th Infantry, U.S.A., March 7, 1867, and reached the grade of colonel Aug. 14, 1903, commanding the 24th Infantry. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Porto Rico Regiment Feb. 19, 1900, and colonel July 21, 1902. General Smith served as a midshipman in the Navy from July 28, 1863, to March 22, 1866. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army July 18, 1866, and was assigned to the 1st Infantry. He subsequently served as captain in the 4th Cavalry, major and lieutenant colonel of the 1st Cavalry, and colonel of the 6th Cavalry.

Because Representative Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has been erroneously quoted by the daily press as declaring that Japan was after the Philippines and would ultimately insist upon their cession by the United States, the Japanese Minister at Washington has issued a formal statement protesting that his government has no such purpose. "The possession of the islands by the United States," says Minister Takahira, "is beneficial to Japan and its people. The United States has given an object lesson to the Orient of a more efficient civilization. We are trying to do our best to teach the Koreans, as well as the Chinese, and we are aided by what has been done by the United States in proving the benefits of the principle of progress."

A trusted bearer of dispatches for Japan to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, D.C., was at the Gibson House in Cincinnati last week and our correspondent there sends us an interesting report of his remarks on matters in the Far East which no doubt reflect the spirit of his countrymen. "There can be," said this gentleman, Mr. O. Toyo, "only one end to the war. We must win and beat the Russians so terribly that there can be no quibbling over terms of peace. We want no offers of mediation from any foreign power. We did not seek this fight, but now that we are in we will stay in till the finish. There is no dearth of fighting men, and Japan will continue to send men to the front, if the war lasts ten years. The end will come only when there are no more men in Japan. Were we to lose, it would mean the dissolution of our loved country, and to that you can attribute the heroism and absolute fearlessness of our men in the field. They know full well what it means if they lose. Oyama is a great general, but I feel that the generals under him—Oku, Kuroki, Nogi, the Port Arthur hero, and others of less note in the dispatches—deserve more credit than is generally given them. General Nogi is the popular idol of Tokio, after Field Marshal Oyama. When Oyama comes home, if he escapes with his life, he will receive the most magnificent tribute ever given a soldier in Japan. There is great enthusiasm among the people of Japan over the war. They can see but one ending—victory. The newspapers there are a great deal more truthful than those published in this country, and they are believed implicitly. When a dispatch is printed the leaders know they may believe every word of it. I cannot say so much for the American newspapers, because I have known of particular cases of misrepresentation. I have been with the detached portions of our army and with the surgical corps and I have compared the methods with those of the United States, I can trustfully say that the American soldiers are great fighters."

By the Army Regulations of 1895, officers ordered to a new station while absent on leave, were given travel allowances from the place of the receipt of the order to the new station, if the distance was not greater than from the old to the new station. On August 10, 1900, the Comptroller of the Treasury held that the officer was entitled to travel allowances when ordered to a new station from leave of absence, only for the excess of the distance from the place of the receipt of the order to the new station over the distance from such place to the old station. Paragraph 1483, of the Army Regulations of 1901, was amended to comply with this decision. In a very recent case before the Court of Claims, presented on behalf of Brigadier General Edmund Rice by George A. and William B. King, the court allowed mileage from the place of the receipt of the order to the new station. It treated the travel as having been performed under orders from the place where the order was received to the new station to which the officer was ordered. In this respect it followed a naval decision rendered about two years ago. A similar claim was then presented to the Auditor by the same attorneys for Capt. Harry O. Williard, 5th Cavalry. The Auditor disallowed the claim, following the Comptroller's decision. The Comptroller has now decided that he should follow the decision of the Court of Claims in the Rice case, and has accordingly allowed Captain Williard mileage from his home, Lewistown, Montana, where he received his order to travel to San Francisco, and his expenses of travel thence to Manila. There must be a large number of such cases where the claims have already been disallowed. Under rules prevailing in the Treasury Department, claims once disallowed cannot be reopened upon the change of ruling, and the officers concerned will have to go to the Court of Claims to recover the amount due.

A despatch from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., states that Col. Henry H. Adams, 5th U.S. Inf., commanding the post, has placed Major Chas. E. Woodruff, surgeon, and Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, assistant surgeon, in arrest on alleged charges of breach of discipline. It is understood, says the despatch, that Major Woodruff and Lieutenant Woodbury sent a report direct to the War Department, instead of through the proper regimental channels, to the effect that Colonel Adams was physically unfit to perform his duty as colonel. Colonel Adams, on learning this, demanded all reports or records which they had sent outside of the proper channels in reference to him, and when they refused to give them he placed them under arrest. Charges, it is said, have been preferred by Colonel Adams against the two officers named. Whooping cough, it is said, caused the trouble, and the story goes that when the whooping cough broke out a month or so ago in the family of Capt. William F. Martin, 5th U.S. Infantry, at the barracks, Captain Martin employed a local physician of Plattsburg instead of calling in Major Woodruff, the post surgeon, or Lieutenant Woodbury, the assistant surgeon, at the post. Major Woodruff then ordered Captain Martin's family quarantined, although it is stated that in similar cases of whooping cough in other officers' families at the post Major Woodruff did not order a quarantine. When the matter was brought to the attention of Colonel Adams, he, after investigation, ordered Captain Martin's family released from quarantine. It is charged that thereupon Major Woodruff sent a report direct to the War Department regarding the condition of Colonel Adams's health and other matters of a personal nature.

After meeting for four days, beginning March 20, the court of inquiry appointed by the commandant of the Marine Corps to investigate the differences between Capt. Norman G. Burton, assistant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., and 1st Lieut. Fred A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., adjourned temporarily because counsel for one side of the case had another case at Annapolis which demanded his attention. It is a petty squabble that should have been settled without the intervention of a court. While on duty as chief of police of Panama, Lieutenant Ramsey turned over to Captain Burton a pistol taken from a suspicious character, which was supposed to have belonged to the Navy. It was afterwards found that the pistol did not correspond to the number on the missing weapon, and that it had really come from some South American country. Upon ascertaining these facts Lieutenant Ramsey requested the return of the pistol. Captain Burton, presumably because he did not think the fact had been established that the pistol was not Government property, would not give it up. A warrant was therefore sworn out for his arrest. Upon his arrival at Washington Cap-

tain Burton filed a statement of his side of the case and Lieutenant Ramsey did likewise. The court consists of Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector; Major Chas. L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, and Major A. S. McLemore, assistant adjutant and inspector, with Capt. H. L. Roosevelt, A.Q.M., as judge advocate. Not much progress has been made with the inquiry, and both sides have engaged counsel.

Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., is receiving many compliments for his able essay on "American Naval Policy." His reasoning is sound, his conclusions follow logically and the style in which he writes is attractive and convincing. If he quarrels with the traditions of the Service it is for reasons that will appeal to thoughtful naval officers, and those who may be disposed to question his conclusion should at least listen to what he has to say. The more naval matters and naval policies are discussed with intelligence and understanding the greater the profit to the Service. The liberal minded German Emperor encourages his navy officers in the expression of their opinions on professional matters. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British Channel Squadron, does the same with the officers of his ships, and there will be gain to our Navy just in proportion as those who understand the needs of the Navy and are zealous for its good are encouraged to criticize and suggest. Aside from this, the discussion of professional subjects is an encouragement to study and a stimulus to mental activity. Promotion, pay, and Service gossip are profoundly interesting subjects, but there are others that might profitably be considered, and it would be well if the several thousand horsepower expended annually in aimless growling could be directed intelligently to the uplifting of the Service.

The interchange of guesses between the Russians and the Japanese as to the strength of the enemies' forces engaged in the recent battles and the extent of his losses during the recent battles leave us still in doubt as to the facts. We may be able to get some information later on. The next worst thing to a defeat is a victory, and the Japanese have had to wait to re-form their lines, re-arrange their communications and obtain new supplies before undertaking further aggressive operations. This gives the Russians a rest and enables them to establish a new position of defense. The Russian rearguard was reported, March 20, at Sipinghai, seventy miles north of Tie Pass. Troops were arriving daily, the advanced divisions continuing their march northward, while fresh troops from European Russia were coming south, to relieve the wornout rearguard. A despatch from General Linievitch, who has relieved Kuropatkin in command of the army, dated March 21, says: "Yesterday Japanese cavalry detachments appeared in front of one of our advance posts. Behind the cavalry were infantry, who halted at the village of Machantzy." General Kuropatkin is reported to be in command of one of the armies under Linievitch.

The Quartermaster General of the Army in advising the chief quartermaster's office, of the Department of the Gulf, on March 13 of action taken by the War Department on an estimate from Fort Caswell, N.C., for furniture, fixtures and books to equip the new post exchange at that post, stated that the following are the instructions of the Chief of Staff: "The furniture that will be recommended by the Chief of Staff, from the appropriations for post exchanges, will be limited (a) to gymnasium apparatus, (b) tables and chairs of the usual character supplied by the Quartermaster's Department for furnishing barracks of enlisted men, window shades and office desks, not to exceed in value \$30, the necessary serviceable but inexpensive clocks, not to exceed in value \$5. The purchase of games, fancy furniture for stage setting, etc., will not be made from public funds appropriated by Congress." The Quartermaster General added that "no authority is known for the purchase of books for post exchange libraries. Lamps of the Quartermaster's Department pattern only, will be furnished."

Special orders issued by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department this week announce the appointment of Kenneth McAlpine as lieutenant in the Navy, to date from March 3, 1905. The appointment was made in accordance with an act of Congress. Lieutenant McAlpine is a native of Virginia, and entered the Navy as an assistant engineer in 1877. He attained the rank of lieutenant in March, 1899. While attached to the battleship Texas in July, 1903, he was examined for promotion and reported as disqualified by the examining board. Based on that report he was wholly retired from the Navy according to law, with one year's pay. Under the act of Congress he was restored to the place he held at the time of his discharge, which action placed him at the head of the lieutenants, and because of the existence of a vacancy in the list of lieutenant commanders he has been promoted immediately to this higher grade. On March 22 he was examined for promotion, and it is understood that he qualified.

Major David DuB. Gailhard, Corps of Engineers, has been detailed by the President as a member of the General Staff Corps, vice Major Edward J. McClelland, who has been promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel. Major Gailhard, as captain, served in the General Staff from 1903 to 1904, when he relinquished his membership in the corps by reason of his promotion to the grade of major, there being no vacancy at that time in the corps for an officer of that grade.

President Roosevelt has appointed Sergt. George S. Thompson, 25th U.S. Inf., a 2d lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. Lieutenant Thompson was appointed on his merits, having received high commendation for heroism and efficiency in the insurrection in the Philippines. He is one of the best shots in the Army and has been stationed with his regiment at Fort Niobrara.

Whether a deserter's release as prescribed by G.O. No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, May 26, 1890, should be issued to an enlisted man of the 9th U.S. Infantry who deserted in China on or about Nov. 17, 1900, involves the question of whether the United States was at war with China at that time. The matter was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for an opinion, and after a careful review of the facts and precedents govern-

ing in such matters he has decided that a state of war existed at that time and that consequently the applicant in the case under review is not entitled to the deserter's release or to the benefit of the statute of limitations provided in the 103d Article of War.

So many applications have been made by the families of deceased Army officers for the issue of the Medal of Honor to which the deceased, if living, would be entitled, that the question of whether the medal should be issued to heirs or surviving relatives has become quite urgent. The War Department, therefore, has ruled that had Congress intended to issue the medals under such circumstances it would have specifically provided to that extent in the law which authorized the medals to living officers. This has been a long standing custom, and it was not expected there would be any departure from it.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, has accepted the resignation of Capt. William H. Clifford, Jr., who was under orders to command the marine guard of the battleship Kentucky. Captain Clifford's resignation is due solely to the fact that he desires to enter private business. Upon entering the Marine Corps he was possessed of private means and he needs more time to look after his business interests, but for which he would like to remain in the Service, where he has had a good record in the corps.

Col. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., Military Secretary's Dept., in a communication to the Chief of Engineers, giving a decision from the Chief of Staff, says: "Par. 96, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Dec. 31, 1904, is interpreted by the Chief of Staff to require the use by all officers of Engineers, except the Chief of Engineers, of one dress saddle cloth only, with edges trimmed with enamel leather, one inch wide, of the same color as the facings of their uniform; the metal insignia to be those prescribed for dress coats, two inches high."

The U.S. Supreme Court is now considering the case of U. S., appellant, vs. John Smith, argued before that court last week by a member of the firm of which Wayne Mac Veagh, Washington counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, is senior. Mr. Ormsby, who won the case for Smith in the court below, is now one of the attorneys of the Interior Department, and has withdrawn from the case and has ceased to be attorney for persons having claims against the United States.

After long and tedious experiments and the application of the most severe tests in actual service, the Navy Department has officially adopted the Western Union Telegraphic Code, and copies are to be placed on all ships of the Navy. The employment of this code in official telegraphing will not only ensure more secrecy than hitherto, but will materially decrease the telegraph bills of the Department. The change will be appreciated by all officers concerned.

The Secretary of the Navy has acted favorably upon the recommendation of the Paymaster General that the next examination for assistant paymasters shall be open to all applicants within the age limit. The examinations will be held at Washington and Mare Island. There are thirty vacancies in the Navy Pay Corps at present, only one applicant having passed the last examination.

The vessel to be used by Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., in Arctic exploration was successfully launched at Bangor, Me., March 23, Mrs. Peary performing the christening, and naming the vessel Roosevelt, in honor of the President. It is the first vessel ever built in the United States specially for Arctic exploration, and was constructed by funds secured by the Peary Arctic Club.

Announcement is made that Rear Admiral William M. Folger, U.S.N., is relieved from command of the Asiatic Station and is succeeded by Rear Admiral Charles J. Train. The latter is succeeded as junior flag officer of the station by Rear Admiral George C. Reiter. Rear Admiral Folger was relieved at his own request because of ill health and is ordered home.

According to advices from Topeka, Kans., the U.S. battleship Kansas will not be christened either with wine or water, but with oil. Governor Hoch is thus quoted: "The Kansas will not be christened with champagne. The Kansas will be christened with a bottle of oil—not Standard oil or Independent oil, but just Kansas oil—Kansas crude oil."

The General Staff of the Army is now considering and marking the examination papers of the young men recently examined from civil life for commissions as second lieutenant in the Army. The examining boards did not mark the papers of those candidates, whose qualifications for appointment will be determined by the General Staff.

The following graduates of the medical class of the Navy have received above ninety per cent. and were graduated in the order named: H. W. Smith, E. A. Vickery, H. F. Hull, W. A. Angwin, J. L. Belknap, N. T. McLean. President Roosevelt will deliver the address at the commencement in Washington March 25.

The War Department has received the resignation of Chaplain J. C. Granville, 14th Cav. There is now one vacancy in the grade of chaplain to be filled, and another will occur in April by the retirement of Chaplain O. J. Nave.

Capt. Arthur F. Curtis, Art. Corps, is being tried at Washington Barracks on serious charges growing out of alleged financial irregularities and maladministration at Fort Hunt, Va., where he was in command. The trial has been in progress most of the week.

Within a short time Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commanding of the Marine Corps, will order to Newport for training in torpedo work between twenty and thirty non-commissioned officers. It is possible a number of student officers will also be ordered there for similar work.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DEFENDS THE NAVY.

President Roosevelt gave his views on the enlarging of the Army and Navy at the dinner of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution at the Hotel Astor in New York on March 17, by way of winding up his hurried visit to the city. In his characteristic, strong, emphatic way he told the members of the society why he thought the policy of building up the Navy should be continued and why the Army should be strengthened and made more efficient. He said in part: "Admiral Coghlan saw the United States at the close of the Civil War one of the great naval powers of the earth. He saw us in 1882 reduced to a power of fifth rate. Then he saw us begin to build up again until, taking into account the ships that are being built and those that are authorized, and above all things taking into account the way in which they are handled, we rank as one of the big naval powers of the earth. I say we rank as such. We are a power potent for peace because we deliberately faced the fact that we didn't have a Navy worth anything in 1882. The Navy has always been my special hobby, for it is the one thing above all others on which the nation must depend to uphold its honor. We had to educate people slowly up to the need of a Navy. We had to overcome the arguments of excellent people who said, 'Yes, we must have fighting ships, but only for defense.' That is, we must have ships not for fighting, but for parrying. No fight was ever won by parrying. If that had happened Admiral Coghlan and his officers would have been cooped up behind the Golden Gate defending San Francisco, and the war never would have ended. We won because the people had wakened up to the fact that in the Navy we have the best type of ships and that it is most foolish to hit soft. Don't hit at all if you can help it, but never hit soft."

Another obstacle which had to be overcome in the upbuilding of the Navy was that set up by persons who said that it was all a manifestation of jingoism, who declare that there is no reason why this country ever should have a war. One Congressman, the President said, gave as an argument against an increased Navy that he would much prefer arbitration to war. "So do I," the President continued, "but suppose the other man won't arbitrate." In regard to the Army the President said that he was very sorry indeed that Congress had failed to provide for field maneuvers in the future.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., who was the next speaker, said in part: "Be ready at all times to deal a swift blow to an enemy. The war in the Far East has demonstrated that the way to win is by big battleships. We will have twenty-seven battleships in 1908, all called first-class ones in our country, and they include eleven that are not first-class, and when our great Navy is completed we shall have just sixteen battleships, and some twelve armored cruisers.

"Fine vessels, these, but poorly armored and poorly armed, and they should never take a place in the line of battle. In 1908 we shall need 86,500 enlisted men to man our ships. To-day we have some 34,000, and there is a wastage of 13,000 men a year through deaths, desertions and resignations. It means we must get more men and train them, and it takes as long to train men as it does to build ships. We must keep on building and do it rapidly. Our Navy, so far as it goes to-day, is equal, if not superior, to any we know of, and better than all, 90 per cent. of the men in it now are American born."

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Brigadier General and Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, who has been operating against the ladrones in the Island of Samar, has returned to Manila. He declares that the situation in Samar is less disquieting than it was and is quoted by the Manila American as follows: "The conditions have materially improved since white troops have been sent to Samar to garrison some of the coast towns. This was done on my recommendation and their presence has allowed the native troops to devote their time and energies toward clearing the island of pulajanes."

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, Philippines Division, has issued an order that any officer or enlisted man having in his possession small arms captured from the ladrones or from public enemies, whether such arms can be identified as Government property or not, must turn them in to the ordnance officer of the department as soon as possible. Hitherto weapons captured from ladrones have in many cases been kept by individuals as curios.

The Army and Navy Club in Manila is discussing the question of obtaining more suitable quarters and the matter has been referred to a committee consisting of Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A.; Comdr. James M. Helm, U.S.N., and Judge A. S. Crossfield for investigation. Recent additions to the membership of the club include Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. John E. Craven, and Ensigns Carlos Bean and Franklin W. Osbourn, all of the Navy. The secretary of the club has been authorized to permit private dinners in the hop room on any evening save those reserved by action of the board for entertainment. The management has of late received many requests for the privilege of giving special dinners by club members, and it was with this demand in view that the committee decided to grant the request.

There have been so many murderous attacks by Moros upon American soldiers proceeding along the Vicars-Malabang wagon road in the Island of Mindanao that Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., commanding at Camp Malabang, has issued warning to parties of soldiers using the road not to separate, enjoining them to exercise the utmost care against surprise, and requiring all who travel over the road to carry their pieces loaded and ready for use.

A detachment of the native constabulary visited the naval station at Cavite on Feb. 6 and arrested ten natives, supposed to be ladrones or their sympathizers. They are thought to be a portion of a clique, organized here to lend aid to the lawless element. The investigation has not proceeded far enough to determine just how far they are implicated.

Lieut. Walter F. Martin, 2d U.S. Cav., stationed in the Philippines, in a letter to relatives in America gives an interesting account of a meeting in Manila with Chief Antonio and his band of Igorrotes upon their return from the St. Louis Exposition. "We certainly were surprised at the bunch," writes Lieutenant Martin. "We hadn't been to the World's Fair, and had no idea how it would change them. We expected to see the same scantly clad Igorrotes we had frequently met on the way to Baguio. But these fellows had trunks galore. They also wore overcoats of immense thickness. They had almost every

imaginable variety of toy, and alarm clocks in profusion. They seemed to be the favorite piece of luggage, as the Igorrotes were particularly solicitous about them.

"They crowded around and told us about St. Louis. 'St. Louis very fine place,' they said. 'Lots people, but very much cold.'

"We inquired about St. Louis dogs.

"'Lots dogs there,' they replied; 'much big dog—too big, too much hair.'

The Manila Times of April 13 states that Capt. Joseph S. Herron, commanding Troop K, 2d U.S. Cavalry, recently detailed for service against the ladrones in Cavite province, had succeeded in rounding up 150 ladrones, they being now confined in one of the conventos in Malabon.

ARMY AND NAVY MINSTREL SHOW.

Mrs. Corbin, wife of Major General Corbin, commanding the Philippines Division, has sent to Mrs. Daniel Lamont, president of the Army Relief Society, a check for \$2,500, the amount being the net proceeds of performance for the benefit of the society, given by the Army and Navy Minstrels in Manila on the evenings of Feb. 2 and 3. In her letter, Mrs. Corbin says: "Credit is entirely due to the intelligent and patient efforts of Captain Moss, General Corbin's aide-de-camp, and to those associated with him. Will you also write them a letter of appreciation and thanks? We all helped in a way, but Captain Moss, as manager, did the greatest work, and I only wish those to be benefited could know the pleasure he and all of us feel in being able to give you and the other noble women engaged in this splendid work this little help. I only wish it was many times more, for I know, now that I am with the Army in this far-off land, how very near God's own work you are engaged in. May His best blessings be yours and those you love most."

Brief notice of the minstrel performances mentioned above was made in these columns last week, but additional particulars since received are worthy of attention. Twenty officers of the Army and Navy and half a dozen civilians took part in the performances, the business and stage management being under the direction of Capt. James A. Moss, U.S.A. The gross receipts were \$3,900 U.S. currency. The Zorilla Theater was crowded at each performance. The persons and patronesses included Governor and Mrs. Wright, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Admiral and Mrs. Stirling, all the civil commissioners, the consuls, and a number of other prominent Army and Navy officers and civilians. The manager's box was occupied by Gov. and Mrs. Wright, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin and Admiral and Mrs. Stirling, and was decorated with national flags and the personal flags of the officials named. All the consuls were present and their boxes were decorated with the flags of their respective nations. The theater was profusely decorated with national and naval flags and pennants. The scene was, indeed, brilliant.

Speaking of the performances, the Manila Sunday Sun says: "It is the consensus of opinion that the Army and Navy Minstrel show was the most successful amateur performance ever given in Manila. First in order, the performers proved themselves the equals of professionals in both the selection of their turns and the manner in which the turns were executed. It was really wonderful to see the manner in which Army and Navy officers, with such reputations for staidness and poker-like erectness, get down to such amusing impersonations of Negro and Filipino characters. In the next place, no more fashionable assemblage was ever witnessed in the Philippine Islands. The representatives of every nation in the Orient were there, and so were the heads of every important government department in Manila, while nearly every prominent business man and his family were in attendance. And finally the amount of money received for tickets and for advertising subscriptions easily broke all Philippine records."

The performers included: Capts. Sam F. Bottoms, John J. Toffey, Orrin R. Wolfe, Manly B. Curry, Benjamin J. Tillman, Pierre C. Stevens, and Lieuts. James F. Bell, Joseph W. Beacham, Harry N. Cootes, Wallace M. Craigie, Carroll B. Hodges, James F. Hall, Frederick C. Johnson, Charles F. Leonard, James Longstreet, Jr., James M. Petty, Leo I. Samuelson, Edward W. Terry, all of the Army, and Robert A. Bachmann, Asst. Surg., U.S.N.

REUNION OF WEST POINT GRADUATES.

The seventeenth annual reunion dinner of West Point graduates, living in and near Chicago, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in that city on Saturday evening, March 18, and was, as usual, a most enjoyable affair. These dinners have been held every year, beginning with 1889, and celebrate the birthday anniversary of the Military Academy, which occurs on March 16. For convenience of guests from a distance, however, it is customary to have them on the Saturday evening nearest that date.

The committee having the affair in charge this year was made up of Gen. O. H. Ernst, '64, U.S. Eng. Corps; Capt. L. D. Greene, '78, U.S.A., retired; Major Hunter Liggett, '79, Asst. Military Secretary; Mr. C. S. Burt, '80, Chicago; Capt. Wm. Weigel, '87, Q.M. Dept.

General Ernst, '64, being the senior graduate present, was president of the dinner, and W. H. Upham, '66, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was appointed toastmaster, and filled the detail admirably. The guests were, as usual, full of sympathy and encouragement for any victim called upon to respond to a toast and helped along with considerate suggestions and comments. The usual time-honored West Point songs were sung and the last guest did not depart until after one a.m. Among the thirty-two graduates present there were twelve who showed their enterprise and loyalty by coming long distances: Upham, '66, from Marshfield, Wis.; Taylor, '79, from St. Paul; Galbraith, J. G., '77, from Des Moines; Waters, '81, from What Cheer, Ia.; Spencer, '82, from St. Louis; Ogle, '79, and Emery, '81, from Indianapolis; Jamieson, '92, and Holderness, '04, from Rock Island; A. G. Hammond, '81, from Quincy, Ill., and Hoffman, '03, from Fort Brady. All the foregoing received honorable mention. L. D. Greene, '78, was reappointed secretary of the association. The next meeting will be held March 17, 1906. Besides those heretofore mentioned the following were present: Col. W. H. Miller, '72, U.S.Q.M. Dept.; Col. Hugh T. Reed, '73, Chicago; Mr. H. G. Otis, '74, Fort Sheridan; Mr. C. L. Hammond, '76, Chicago; Capt. J. V. S. Paddock, '77, U.S.A., retired; Major Chas. McClure, '79, 14th Inf.; Mr. Wiliston Fish, '81, Chicago; Major C. S. Riche, '86, U.S. Eng. Corps; Col. E. C. Young, '87, Chicago; Major G. McK. Williamson, '87, Q.M.D.; Capt. H. E. Wilkins, '87, 2d Inf.; Capt. J. T. Moore, '92, 27th Inf.; Capt. W. C. Rogers, '93, 27th Inf.; Capt. R. B. Harper, '97, 3d Cav.; Lieut. C. W. Cocheu, '03, Artillery Corps.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Secretary Albert S. Jones, of the National Rifle Association of America, sent a circular letter this week to the commanding officers of National Guard organizations extending an invitation to them to become affiliated with the National Rifle Association. In describing some of the benefits to be derived from such affiliation, Lieutenant Jones says: "All members of the organization will thereby become eligible to compete for a National Marksman's Reserve qualification, on any range under proper supervision, and on making a total of fifty points in five shots each at the 200, 300 and 500 yard ranges, be given a lapel button and recorded in the War Department as a member of the Second Line of Defense, the preferred volunteer list. Official score sheets are issued from this office and your organization would derive a revenue of ten cents from each sheet used. You would receive annually a medal, mounted in a Morocco case, suitably inscribed, for competition among your members."

"A team from your organization would be eligible in the Inter-club Match, for the club team championship of the United States, annually. Reduced entry fees are allowed organizations affiliated with the N.R.A., in many of the matches of the association. This also applies to individual members in several of the individual matches. In the national matches teams and individual members of organization affiliated with the N.R.A. are charged no entrance fee. You would be entitled to * * * delegates at the annual meeting and consequently a voice in the policy of the National Association. Several manufacturers of arms, targets, etc., allow to affiliated organizations and their members a liberal discount on goods purchased.

"We hope later to add to the above benefits a reduced rate on all railroads to members of affiliated organizations traveling to and from rifle competitions. The rifle club bill now pending in Congress carries with it other benefits which would be enjoyed by all affiliated organizations. The cost of affiliation to regiments is \$10, and the annual dues are \$10; to batteries, battalions, squadrons and companies the affiliated fee is \$10 and the annual dues \$5."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A very beautiful wedding took place at Fort Crook on Saturday, March 18, at half-past two, when Miss Mary Louise Pratt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Pratt, 30th U.S. Inf., became the bride of Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th Inf. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion, green and white predominating in the parlor where the ceremony took place. Between the hall and parlor was a smilax curtain studded with white carnations, and the mantle was banked with palms, bride roses and ferns. The dining room was in pink with a centerpiece of pink roses, smilax and ferns, while many candles with pink rose shades made a soft light over all. The library, where the punch was served, was in red, with great bowls of meteor roses on the mantle and table. At half-past two, the ceremony hour, the 30th Infantry band, stationed in the upper hall, played the wedding march, and the bride and her father entered, preceded by the maid-of-honor, Miss Muriel Hitt, of Indianapolis. They were met by the groom and his best man, Mr. Duncan Whelen, of Philadelphia, and the marriage service was read by Chaplain Silver. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white chiffon cloth over white satin, the skirt shirred and trimmed in rare old lace. Her veil was simply arranged and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The maid-of-honor wore a white net gown over liberty satin, with a white lace hat, and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. After the ceremony a large reception was held, to which all the officers of the post were invited and a large number of Omaha friends. Col. and Mrs. Pratt received the guests, assisted by the bridal party. The bride is an Army girl and has hosts of friends and her wedding gifts were numerous and very beautiful. The going away gown was a blue and green plaid, with hat to match. Lieut. and Mrs. Whelen have gone on a month's wedding trip in the East and on their return will be at home at Fort Crook after May 1. Lieutenant Whelen is a son of Dr. Alfred Whelen, of Philadelphia, and belongs to a very distinguished old family.

Mrs. Fassett, of Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Mary Adams, to Lieut. S. J. Sutherland, 30th U.S. Inf. Miss Fassett is a sister of Capt. William Mason Fassett, of the same regiment.

The engagement of Miss Anna Evensen, of Leavenworth, Kan., to Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th U.S. Inf., is announced. Miss Evensen is the sister of Mrs. Knudsen, wife of Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in April.

Miss Katherine Sprague Sanno, daughter of Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, U.S.A., was married to Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., U.S.A., in New York city March 21.

Miss Elizabeth Turnbull, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Smith Turnbull, and Lieut. Hamilton Disson South, U.S.M.C., were married at the residence of the bride's parents, 1935 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., March 18. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. C. Hill, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Mount Airy. The bride, given away by her father, was attended by her two sisters, Misses Gladys and Edith Dunbar Turnbull, as maids of honor. Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., acted as best man. There were no ushers. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon taffeta, trimmed with old family lace, and carried a bouquet of daisies and an ivory prayer book. Miss Gladys Turnbull wore a dress of white mull over white silk, and Miss Edith Turnbull wore a gown of white grenadine. They both carried bouquets of red roses tied with gold cords. Two little cousins of the bride, Masters Edmund and Strallen Claxton, served as ribbon bearers. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, which was decorated with palms and cut flowers. The bride and bridegroom stood under a canopy of flags, and a marine band played selections during the ceremony. A breakfast followed the ceremony. Lieut. W. G. Roper, U.S.N., and Major C. S. Radford, U.S.M.C., were among the guests. Lieutenant South has just been ordered to the Island of Guam and will start immediately for his new post.

The wedding of Miss Alice Brigham and Lieut. Clarence S. Kempff, U.S.N., now attached to the Ohio, took place at Trinity Church, San Francisco, on Wednesday, March 14, and owing to a recent death in the bride's family was a very simple but very beautiful affair. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Katherine Brigham, while Midshipman Martin M. Metcalf acted as best man. The ushers were Lieut. S. M. Robinson and Midshipman Abram Claude, U.S.N. The bride's gown was of heavy ivory satin and rare old lace, while her

attendant wore a gown of white chiffon. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Nichols, of the Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Clampett, rector of Trinity Church. After the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, the guests being limited to the relatives and most intimate friends of the contracting parties. Lieut. and Mrs. Kempff will enjoy only a short wedding trip, as the groom sails on his ship, the *Ohio*, the latter part of the month for the Orient. Mrs. Kempff will join him in the Far East in the near future. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Brigham and the late Dr. C. E. Brigham, one of the most prominent of San Francisco physicians during his life time. Lieutenant Kempff is a son of Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S.N.

Miss Mary Louise Earle, of Columbia, S.C., was married on March 17 to Lieut. William Alexander McCain, 8th U.S. Inf. The wedding was at the home of Capt. Elmer A. Dean, Fort Riley, Kan. Among the guests were Lieut. L. W. Oliver, Capt. and Mrs. McNair and Miss Irwin.

RECENT DEATHS.

In the death of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, which occurred in Washington on March 18, the country loses a citizen who, as soldier, statesman, orator and gentleman, exemplified the finest ideals of American manhood. He rose to high position in public life, not because of wealth or political craft, but because he had justly gained the confidence of the people by years of resolute devotion to their interests. He was distinctly a man of the people and not of a class, and his career represents in peculiar degree the idea of loyalty to the commonwealth. Descended from New Englanders, a native of North Carolina, educated in the State of New York, and for nearly three score years an honored citizen of Connecticut, he was thoroughly imbued with the National spirit. It was that spirit which, at the outbreak of the Civil War, placed him on record as the first man to enlist in the first company of the first regiment of Volunteer troops raised in Connecticut in response to the call of Abraham Lincoln. That step was the first in a career which in the trying years that followed distinguished him as one of the bravest and most capable of the splendid host of Volunteer commanders who came to the front in that conflict. From the hour of his entrance into the military service to the close of the war, when he was breveted a major general, his life was that of the high-minded, patriotic soldier and gentleman, and upon his return to Connecticut his people were proud to honor him with an election to the Governorship of the State. Subsequently he served three terms in Congress, and in 1881 he was elected to the United States Senate, of which body he has since been one of the most honored and useful members. Near the close of the last Congress the President nominated Senator Hawley to be a brigadier general on the retired list of the United States Army, and the nomination was confirmed in the last hours of the session. That act properly honored the closing scene in the career of a true and knightly American who, in many fields of endeavor, had served his country faithfully and well. An honest gentleman, a sincere patriot, a useful public citizen, genial "Joe" Hawley will long be remembered with respect and affection by the many in the Army who knew him personally, and by all who remember the warm and sympathetic interest he always showed in everything concerning the good of the military service. In a General Order, dated Hartford, March 18, the Governor of Connecticut announces to the militia of that State, through Adjutant General Cole, the death of General Hawley. After giving General Hawley's record the order says: "The record of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, during a long and eventful public service, has been characterized by loyalty to country, and an unwavering devotion to duty. An officer of undaunted courage, an eminent statesman and brilliant orator, his public career is a shining example to every citizen, and sheds lustre upon this commonwealth which he so conspicuously represented. In his death the Nation and State mourn the loss of a brave soldier, a man of unquestioned integrity, who discharged the duties of every position he was called upon to fill, ably, efficiently and conscientiously. In token of respect to his memory, it is hereby ordered that the National Flag be displayed at half-staff over the State Arsenal and armories from reveille until the hour designated for the funeral. Officers of the military force will wear the usual badge of mourning on the sword hilt for thirty days from date of the order. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, George M. Cole, adjutant general. Official: Wm. E. A. Landers, asst. adjutant general."

Brief funeral services were held in Washington, D.C., March 19, over the body of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, U.S.A. They consisted simply in the reading of the Episcopal prayer for the dead by the Rev. Dr. Harding, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The services were private, though, in addition to the family, several intimate friends were present, including General Black, Gen. A. W. Greely, and Senators Hansbrough and Wetmore. The honorary pallbearers were Senators Platt and Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Van Reypen, U.S.N. The body was taken to Hartford, Conn., March 20, where public honors were paid to his memory. From the Capitol the body was escorted by the 1st Regiment, the Governor's Footguard, the Putnam Phalanx and other organizations to Asylum Hill Congregational Church, where services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Twitchell, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker. The burial was under military escort at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Gen. Arthur Campbell Cummings, a conspicuous character in Virginia's military history, died at Abingdon, Va., March 19, eighty-three years old. He participated in the war with Mexico, was wounded by guerrillas in the march on the City of Mexico, and was made brevet major for gallant conduct in that engagement. In the Civil War he commanded the 33d Regiment in the famous Stonewall Brigade. He was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and was a well known lawyer.

George T. Hodges, chief clerk in the quartermaster's department at West Point, who served during the Civil War as a lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Inf., and resigned from the Army April 1, 1865, died at Newburgh, N.Y., March 20, aged sixty-four years. During the Spanish War he served with Colonel Bellinger of the Quartermaster's Department at Tampa and Savannah. He was a brother of Col. H. C. Hodges, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Latimer, U.S.A., retired, died March 20 at his home in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y., in his seventy-ninth year. Colonel Latimer was born in South Carolina and was appointed a cadet at the U.S. M.A. July 1, 1848. He was promoted a brevet second

lieutenant and assigned to the 4th Infantry July 1, 1853. He was promoted second lieutenant Feb. 5, 1855; first lieutenant April 18, 1859; captain 11th Infantry May 14, 1861; transferred to the 29th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866; promoted major 19th Infantry June 25, 1867; assigned to 4th Cavalry Dec. 15, 1870, and was retired for disability in the line of duty March 20, 1879. He served through the Civil War and in the first battle of Bull Run his company by heroic fighting helped to save Burnside's battery from capture. After the Civil War he took part in some of the leading expeditions against the Indians in the Northwest. He was made a brevet major March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services and brevet lieutenant colonel for gallant conduct in battles with the Indians on the North Fork of the Red River. He was made lieutenant colonel in the retired list in 1904. A widow and two sons survive him. Burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Freeman, mother of Capt. S. D. Freeman, 10th U.S. Cav., died at her home in Mathews County, Va., March 20, 1905.

John Alexander Sutorius, who died at his residence in the Army building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, March 19, was formerly an officer of the Army. He was born in Switzerland in 1837 and enlisted as a private in the band of the mounted rifles, U.S.A., Sept. 15, 1854, and rose to the rank of sergeant major. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 3d U.S. Cavalry April 22, 1863, and reached the grade of captain in May, 1869. He received the brevet of first lieutenant Nov. 15, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in action near Tuscarumba, Ala. He was dismissed Sept. 25, 1876. He was subsequently appointed storekeeper in the Army building.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hepburn, wife of Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, U.S.A., died at Manila, P.I., March 11. She is survived by three children—the youngest two years old—who are with their father in Manila.

Mr. William T. Walke, brother of Major Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., died at Norfolk, Va., March 14.

Lieut. Col. Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., March 22, aged sixty years. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1844. He entered the Volunteer Army in the Artillery service at the age of twenty, toward the close of the Civil War, being appointed Feb. 14, 1865, and honorably mustered out June 16 of the same year as second lieutenant. In May, 1867, he entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery. Three years later he became first lieutenant. After being graduated from the Artillery School he became a captain June 30, 1893; major Feb. 28, 1901, and lieutenant colonel Aug. 3, 1903, and was then promoted to a major and lieutenant colonel. The latter rank he held since Aug. 3, 1903.

Mrs. S. M. Ballou, wife of a leading attorney of Honolulu, who died suddenly there March 7, was a daughter of Gen. Basil Duke, of Louisville, Ky., and a niece of Senator Morgan.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. H. C. Taylor, widow of the late Rear Admiral Taylor, U.S.N., was on March 17 visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Gherardi, at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

During General Baldwin's inspection tour through Arizona Mrs. Baldwin is paying a visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco, expecting to join the general in April in San Antonio on their way home to Denver.

Capt. George E. French, 16th Inf., was at Jekyll Island, Brunswick, Ga., March 16, where he had been spending ten days with his cousin, Mr. Edwin Gould. He returned to Fort McPherson March 17.

Dr. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, U.S.A., who have been on a recent visit to Washington, have returned to their station, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. While in Washington they were the recipients of many social honors.

Capt. Albert Ross, U.S.N., inspector of navy colliers, was in Norfolk, Va., March 16 from his headquarters in Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of making an inspection of the colliers Nero and Ajax at the navy yard.

Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Sig. Corps, accompanied by twenty civilian employees, recently went from the cable-ship Burnside, Tacoma, Wash., to Fort Lawton, Wash., to finish thoroughly entrenching the Washington-Alaska and Fort Flagler-Fort Lawton cable terminals at that place.

The following officers sailed from Norfolk, Va., March 16 in charge of the ocean-going vessel, naval tug Hercules, for Pensacola, Fla.: Lieut. Charles B. McVay, Jr., Boatswain Ernest V. Sandstrom, Boatswain Harry C. Gunn, Acting Boatswain J. Danner. The Hercules will return to Norfolk about April 15. She has been assigned on special service during the target practice of the North Atlantic Fleet.

In the April Smart Set appears a story by Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Surg. Andrew M. Moore, U.S.N., retired. It is entitled "A Rescue By Peter," and is Miss Moore's first literary effort. That it will not be her last, if she so chooses, may be well inferred from the cleverness with which it is written, and the amusing turns of its dialog, giving promise of further excellent work in the future.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending March 15: Capt. D. W. Kilburn, U.S.A.; Capt. C. G. Hall, U.S.A.; Capt. C. H. Conrad, Jr., U.S.A.; Ensign Z. H. Madison, U.S.N.; Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stuart; Lieut. R. J. Arnold, U.S.A.; Chaplain Jas. J. Kane, U.S.N.; Capt. W. L. Sibert, U.S.A.; Major R. L. Bullard, U.S.A.; Capt. J. L. Barbour, U.S.A., and Capt. F. H. Newcomb, R.C.S.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the Society of Pennsylvania, has published resolutions adopted by the Commandery Nov. 2, 1904, expressing appreciation of the services of Brevet Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson as recorder for twenty-five years, 1879-1904. It is a well-deserved tribute to an officer whose zealous and intelligently directed efforts have done so much to build up the Philadelphia Commandery and to promote the interests of the Order throughout the United States.

Rear Admiral A. S. Barker and Rear Admiral J. B. Coglian, of the Navy, have their portraits included in the gallery of pictures of distinguished after-dinner speakers accompanying an article in Everybody's Magazine for March. How is it that no officer of the Army has been found worthy of inclusion in this distinguished company, which includes besides the admirals named, Simeon Ford, Charles Emory Smith, Augustus Thomas, Liang-Cheng, Alexander Revell, Henry E. Howland, S. J. Elder, Job E. Hedges, John McNaught, Frank O. Lowden and Lucius Tuttle?

Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Higginson are at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.

Gen. John Moore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moore have left Washington, D.C., for a visit to their daughter at Annapolis, Md.

Miss Virginia Lee, daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., is visiting her brother, Lieut. George Mason Lee, at his post, Fort Riley, Kans.

Mrs. Charles A. Spalding is entertaining her brother, Condr. A. E. Culver, U.S.N., at her home, 1703 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C.

Major Henry H. Benham, 23d U.S. Inf., on duty in the Philippines, leaves Manila about April 1 to visit China and Japan on a month's leave.

Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craig have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Harold Williams, Jr., of Boston, at their home in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral T. H. Stevens, U.S.N., retired, was at the Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla., March 18, with Mrs. Stevens. Lieut. Charles Lincoln Hussey, U.S.N., was also a guest there.

Miss Byrd Page Greer, daughter of the late Rear Admiral James Greer, U.S.N., who has passed the winter in New Orleans, La., will visit Ohio before returning to Washington, D.C.

Miss May Morrison, daughter of Major Morrison, U.S.A., retired, has left Washington, D.C., where she was the guest of intimate friends before returning to her home in Berkeley, Cal.

Gen. A. A. Harback, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harback are traveling through the South and were registered at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., last week, from which they will go to Florida.

Capt. Howard L. Lanbach, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 23d Inf., on duty in the Philippines, have been granted leaves of absence for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about March 15, 1905.

Mrs. Rafferty, wife of Major William Carroll Rafferty, U.S.A., entertained Mrs. Robert V. Roosevelt at a dinner at Fortress Monroe, Va., last week. Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, the only surviving uncle of the President, is with his daughter-in-law.

Mrs. Alger, wife of the former Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, has sent P.P.C. cards to her friends, as she so soon leaves Washington, D.C., for Detroit, and it has been impossible for her to return all calls in person as she has such a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Washington.

Mrs. Campbell Wallace Flake, wife of the late Lieut. Campbell Wallace Flake, 22d U.S. Inf., has returned to Georgia after spending the winter in San Francisco, Cal. She and her little daughter, Nora Wallace, will spend the summer at "The Highlands," Jasper, Ga., the summer home of her parents, Major and Mrs. Merrill.

Capt. John S. Sewell, C.E., U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Yale University on March 27, on the subject of the construction of fire-proof buildings. Captain Sewell built the new Government printing office and is now superintending the construction of the Army War College and the model barracks buildings at Washington barracks.

The Secretary of War has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the Philippine Islands before the National Geographical Society at its meeting in Washington during the first week in May. This will be the last of ten addresses arranged by the society for the present year, those already delivered including one on Manchuria by Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., who recently returned from the seat of war; one on the Panama Canal by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., and one on the medical service of the Japanese army by Major Louis L. Seaman, formerly of the U.S. Volunteers.

At the "Festival of Nations," held in Washington, D.C., March 17, for the benefit of the Newsboys and Children's Home, America was in charge of Miss Edith Miller, elder daughter of Commander Miller, U.S.N. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Alice Miller; Miss Greely, daughter of General Greely, and a host of pretty girls. Perhaps the most interesting division was the Filipino village, under the direction of Capt. G. T. Langhorne, U.S.A. Some genuine Filipino girls who came from Philadelphia for the occasion gave the finishing touch to this interesting spot. America also had a tea room, which was most attractive and was presided over by Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Gaff.

Capt. Horace B. West, U.S.R.C.S., commanding the cutter Woodbury, has received high praise for his work along the Atlantic coast. In speaking of the captain the Portland Daily Advertiser of Portland, Me., said: "Captain West's work along the Maine coast this winter has been a marvel of thoughtfulness and energy. He has devoted himself day and night to the patrolling of the shores on his station, keeping the sea practically all the time and without regard to weather conditions; and he has established an entirely new record for revenue service work on the rough northeastern coast. His services in Portland harbor have entitled him to the gratitude of the people generally and particularly of the large interests along the water front who found themselves much embarrassed by the ice. This is the sort of thing we want at this season. The old Woodbury has apparently taken a new lease of life, and is doing work which her more modern steel sister ships could hardly go through as she has. The whole state owes very much to her and her accommodating and indefatigable commander. Woodbury assisted more vessels than all others on the coast together."

The flag of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, U.S.N., was dropped from the flagstaff over the commandant's office at League Island Navy Yard at noon on March 18, and that of Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, who succeeds to the command of the station, was run up. At the same moment two salutes of thirteen guns each were fired in honor of the retiring commander and his successor. The marine band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the five hundred marines presented arms as the two admirals exchanged greetings on the steps of the white stone building. Admiral Craig's carriage was met at the gates of the yard by a detail, which escorted him to the commandant's office, where the ceremony was performed and where Admiral Dickins presented the members of his staff to their new chief. Surrounded by the officers of the yard and the commanders of the ships at anchor in the river, Admiral Craig then reviewed the marines and sailors. General regret was expressed at the departure of Admiral Dickins, who was deeply interested in the welfare of the yard. He urged Admiral Craig to use every influence at his command to secure additional appropriations to carry on the work which he began, and those who know the admiral are convinced that he will need no urging in this respect.

A daughter was born to the wife of Sergt. Charles M. Hunter, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Liscom, Alaska, Feb. 27.

A daughter, Helen Earl Parmenter, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Parmenter at Boston, Mass., March 16.

Mrs. Charles Gibbs Barber, of New York, and Mrs. Robert Emory Vose, of Hartford, Conn., were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Vose in Washington, D.C., during inauguration week.

A son was born to the wife of Mr. Le Baron C. Colt at Providence, R.I., on March 10. Mrs. Colt is the daughter of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Converse.

First Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., on duty in the Philippines, has been granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, with authority to visit China and Japan, to be effective on or about April 11, 1905.

The War Department is informed that Capt. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf., is being tried by court-martial on charges alleging financial irregularities. It is believed that the evidence will show mitigating circumstances, and it is hoped that Captain Lewis will be able to secure an acquittal.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., professor of modern languages at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., returned to duty March 15 from Highland Falls-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., where he attended the funeral of his father, Col. Caleb Huse, whose death was noted in our issue of March 18.

The friends of Mrs. Badger, widow of the late Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger, U.S.N., will be pained to learn of her serious illness at the home of her son-in-law, Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Badger is suffering from a fall recently sustained, her extreme age rendering her condition more serious than would be the case with a more youthful person.

Capt. Powell Clayton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clayton are now settled in their home at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, after a wedding trip to Mexico, where they were the guests of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Clayton, parents of Captain Clayton. Mrs. Clayton was formerly Miss Langhorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Langhorne, and a sister of Capt. George T. Langhorne, U.S.A.

Col. Earl D. Thomas, 11th Cav., who for ten days had been in Chicago as president of a board for the purpose of purchasing horses for service in the Philippine Islands, returned to Fort Des Moines on March 20. Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds has gone from Fort Des Moines to St. Louis on a visit for a few days. About four hundred persons, including visitors from Des Moines, attended the dance held recently in Troop G's quarters at the fort. An orchestra composed of members of the band furnished the music. Lieut. Guy Cushman, of Fort Des Moines, has gone duck hunting for a few days.

Capt. Worth G. Ross, U.S.R.C.S., of the revenue cutter Mohawk, stationed at New York, has been appointed chief of the Revenue Cutter Service. Captain Ross will report for his duties on April 1, when he takes the place of Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, who retires on March 27 at the age of sixty-four years. Lieut. D. H. Jarvis has been promoted to the captaincy made vacant by Capt. Shoemaker's retirement. Captain Ross was born April 19, 1854, and is a native of Ohio. He entered the Service as a cadet Jan. 4, 1877, and was commissioned a third lieutenant July 2, 1879. He reached the grade of captain June 3, 1902.

Under the direction of Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., an enjoyable entertainment was given at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Tuesday evening, March 28, in the Administration building. The music was by the 27th Infantry orchestra, Max Muller director and Sergeant Witt principal musician. The farce "Box and Cox" was presented, and in addition there were phonograph selections, trumpet solo, Pan-American (illustrated), sketch and imitation, and statutory under the direction of Corporal Miles, 21st Battery, Field Art. Other entertainments will be held, and the enterprise displayed by Chaplain Rice is highly appreciated.

Lieut. Lewis Turtle, 38th Co., Coast Art., stationed at Fort McHenry, met with a painful accident on March 4 while attending the inauguration. In the formation of parade at Washington Barracks he rode with orders from his major. His horse was frightened when the band began to play and fell backwards, pinning his rider's foot and leg under him. Lieutenant Turtle remounted and, after delivering his orders, went to his quarters, where it was found that his ankle was badly sprained and foot and leg badly bruised. He was ordered to the hospital and is doing well, but still has to use crutches in getting about.

The announcement that Rear Admiral William H. Whiting, U.S.N., has been injured at Honolulu will be sad news for the many friends this officer has in the Service as well as in civil life. His last duty was in command of the naval training station at San Francisco, Cal. His wife is a daughter of the well-known Chinese merchant, Chun Afong, of Honolulu. News from the sick man's bedside will be awaited with keen anxiety at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where both he and Mrs. Whiting are prime favorites. In view of the condition of Admiral Whiting and the fact that he reaches the retiring age early in July, the Department has directed his return from Honolulu as soon as he is able to stand the voyage to San Francisco, and Capt. Franklin J. Drake, U.S.N., on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to take Admiral Whiting's place on the court-martial to assemble at Cavite, and to become a member of which Admiral Whiting was en route from San Francisco.

Capt. Henry Metcalfe, U.S.A., retired, has been having the time of his life as a patriot politician. He has employed his leisure, his experience and his money in the attempt to improve conditions in the town of Cold Spring, opposite West Point, N.Y., where he has had his home for many years. As a means of doing this he has accepted various local offices, including that of president of the village, or mayor. But Captain Metcalfe's interference with the schemes of local politicians aroused their hostility and they have accordingly done all they could to thwart him. Their enmity this year resulted in preventing the renomination of Captain Metcalfe for village president, and as the work inaugurated by him on a sewerage system, etc., rendered his continuance in office important, he decided to go it alone. The result has been his re-election by a decided majority, in spite of the combination of all the evil elements against him. It had been arranged by the enemies of reform to vote over one hundred Italian laborers, but, learning of the plot through detectives, Captain Metcalfe's friends notified the police that the men who endeavored to vote illegally would be landed in prison before night and they were restrained, the result being a majority of forty-eight for Metcalfe the reformer.

Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, for the last ten years Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, will be placed on the retired list for age on March 27.

Mrs. J. E. Pillsbury, wife of Capt. J. E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., will reside at 50 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass., while Captain Pillsbury is at sea.

Capt. George A. Nugent, Art. Corps, U.S.A., attached to the Quartermaster's Department, Philippine Division, has obtained a leave of forty-five days, beginning April 15, which he will spend in Japan.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., entertained about three hundred men and women, members and guests at the Catholic Club, New York city, March 20, with an illustrated lecture on his experiences in the Arctic regions and his coming trip, which begins in July of this year.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., entertained several friends on March 15 in Norfolk, Va., in honor of their guest, Mrs. Waterhouse, of Philadelphia. The occasion was a box party, given at the Academy, to see Mr. William H. Crane, in "Business is Business," after which a delightful supper at the Virginia Club followed. Their guests were Mrs. Waterhouse, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Miss Gilmer.

Tokio despatches announce that Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., military observer attached to the Japanese armies, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Parker W. West, U.S.A., has reached General Oku's headquarters in Manchuria. General MacArthur is quoted as saying: "I cannot express my appreciation of the kindness of the Japanese officials. Everywhere they have done everything possible to assist us."

Paymr. George P. Auld, U.S.N., entertained at a delightful dinner on board the cruiser Galveston at Norfolk, Va., March 13. Covers were laid for twelve, and the guests were Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, U.S.N.; Miss Kate Gibson, of Brooklyn; Misses Susie, Pauline and Julia Persons, Dr. H. E. Odell, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., and Midshipmen Loomis, Fretz and Friedrich, U.S.N.

An excellent portrait of Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., appears in the American Shipbuilder, accompanied by a sketch of his career. The Shipbuilder says editorially: "Commander Fiske has rendered most valuable service to his country and his brother officers both of the Army and Navy in the invention of the range finder that bears his name. He is the inventor of many other ingenious and valuable articles of great merit. During the past fourteen years we have published about four hundred portraits of prominent naval architects, engineers, shipbuilders, officers of the Navy and the Merchant Marine, and we think we can lay claim to being something of a character reader and judging from the portrait before us we can say without any thought of flattery that the subject shows marked evidences of rare nobility of character, combined with a genius inspired by the highest aims in the field of action; quiet but forceful, strong but gentle, a profound student, and a grand all round man, but as we have never had the pleasure of meeting him face to face we shall be obliged to leave it to his brother officers and personal friends to decide if we have correctly estimated his true character."

The quarters of Sergt. Major and Mrs. Berendt at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., was the scene of a large gathering on the evening of March 15, the occasion being a farewell reception to Regimental Com. Sergt. Patrick Maloney, 3d Cav., who was, on March 11, placed upon the retired list after thirty years of continuous service in the 3d Cavalry. A most enjoyable time was had by all present, and an elaborate lunch was served at 10:30 p.m., while the host and hostess received many appropriate compliments upon their exquisite taste in the arrangement. Among those present besides Com. Sergt. Patrick Maloney were Chief Musician and Mrs. Toolan and daughter, Com. Sergt. and Mrs. Sandstrom, Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Lehnhard, Reg. Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Litterst, Color Sergt. and Mrs. Funk and daughter, Ord. Sergt. Coffenberg and daughters, Sergt. Major J. A. Inman, Sergt. Major H. L. Short, Sergt. Major H. L. Jackson, Color Sergt. B. Mulhern, Signal Sergt. M. Doran, 1st Sergt. and Mrs. Koch and daughter, 1st Sergt. C. F. Paramoro, 1st Sergt. J. Tilford, Q.M. Sergt. Henry Badgery, U.S.A., retired, better known as 'Uncle Jimmy.' A few touching remarks were ascribed to the guest by Sergeant Mulhern, Q.M. Sergeant Lehnhard, Sergeant Doran and Mr. Meyers. Sergeant Maloney left the post on the morning of March 16 for San Antonio, Tex., where he will make his home. He carries with him the best wishes of his friends for a long and prosperous enjoyment of his well-merited rest.

Officers and men of the American war vessels which arrived at Havana, Cuba, on March 20, have received a most hospitable welcome from President Palma, members of his cabinet, and prominent Cubans. The vessels making the visit were the Olympia, Missouri, Kentucky, and Des Moines, belonging to the North Atlantic Fleet. The mayor and a committee of the city council boarded the Olympia and welcomed the squadron to Havana. Capt. H. G. O. Colby, U.S.N., of the flagship Olympia, suitably responded to the address of the mayor, and then a Cuban band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Olympia's band played the Cuban national hymn. Later Captains Colby, Cowles, Barnette and Commander McCrackin, accompanied by Mr. Squires, the American Minister, visited President Palma. In the evening three band concerts were given in honor of the squadron, and the principal public buildings were illuminated. On March 22 some 500 bluejackets and marines, who were given shore liberty, enjoyed an elaborate luncheon as the guests of several prominent Cubans. The luncheon was served in the National Theater and was further enlivened by plenty of American music, cake walking, etc. Mayor O'Farrell welcomed the Americans and reiterated the appreciation of Cubans for all that America has done for Cuba. At five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the wharves and shores of the outer portion of the harbor were occupied by thousands of spectators of the boat races, for which the city had offered prizes. Crews from the battleship Kentucky easily carried off the honors of the occasion, winning one prize of \$200 and another of \$100. The battleship Missouri's men won the prize for the small boat race. The Cuban crews joined with the spectators in applauding the victors. President Palma gave an elegant dinner to seventy persons at the palace for the American naval officers. A luncheon in the National Theater to the American officers and veterans of the revolution was given March 23. Prominent among those at the speakers' table were Captains Colby, Cowles and Barnette, Gen. Maximo Gomez, members of the Cabinet, the Governor of the province and the Mayor of Havana. The social event of the week was the reception on board the battleship Missouri on the night of March 23. The war vessel was beautifully illuminated and decorated. Nearly all of the officers of the squadron assisted in entertaining the guests. There was dancing on deck throughout the evening.

Mrs. Ainsworth, wife of General Ainsworth, U.S.A., has recovered from her recent illness.

Mrs. Davidson, widow of Lieut. William C. Davidson, U.S.N., is residing with her parents at "The Plaza," Washington, D.C.

Mrs. O. D. Duncan is at the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth, Va., while Lieutenant Duncan is under treatment at the naval hospital there.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Holdup Stevens, who were in Washington during inauguration week, have decided to spend the remainder of the season at the capital.

Capt. W. H. Clifford, U.S.M.C., has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted, to take effect May 31. He was appointed from Maine July 1, 1893, and reached the grade of captain March 3, 1903.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., has returned to her home, 1731 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from a trip to Kansas City, where she was called by the illness and death of a relative.

Lieut. Frank Marble, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marble were passengers on the steamer Siberia, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on March 8. Lieutenant Marble will take up his duties as naval attaché at Tokyo, Japan.

Adj't. Gen. Sherman Bell, of Colorado, whose term as adjutant general expires April 1, has announced that he is not a candidate for reappointment and that he will retire. He has been promised a good berth by President Roosevelt.

The application for a writ of prohibition on the ground that Extradition Commissioner Lefontaine was not qualified to bear the Gaynor-Greene case was dismissed by Justice Davidson at Montreal, Canada, March 22, and the case will now be tried on its merits by Judge Lafontaine.

Mrs. William Metcalfe Bliss gave an informal reception in New York recently in honor of Mme. Waddington and Mrs. George B. McClellan, widow of General McClellan, U.S.A., and the mother of Mayor McClellan of New York city. Among those invited were Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant.

Rear Admiral Dickins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dickins are at the home of the latter's parents, 24 Iowa Circle. Admiral Dickins will go to Key West, Fla., to assume command of the Coast Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet. Mrs. Dickins will remain in Washington, D.C., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pratt, for some weeks.

At the regular meeting of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe garrison, No. 71, Army and Navy Union, in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 17, a handsome silk flag was presented to the garrison, received from General Roe, commanding the New York National Guard. General Roe, finding it impossible to be present, deputized Garrison Insp'r. Charles A. Truax, who served in the 2d U.S. Cavalry when General Roe was a lieutenant in that regiment, to make the presentation. A letter was read in which the general expressed his best wishes for the success of the organization.

At the banquet given at Hotel Astor March 17 by the Sons of the American Revolution in honor of the 129th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British, President Roosevelt was the guest of honor. The list of speakers and guests included many notable names, Generals Wade and Grant, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., being among those who responded to toasts. Three speeches had been heard when the President, who was to have been the first speaker, began his address. The President was a little late, owing to his many engagements during the day.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending March 22: Surg. J. W. Backus, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. H. Parker, Ensign C. Churchill, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. B. Brittain, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brittain, son and maid; Major F. H. French, U.S.A.; Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Major C. P. Terrett, U.S.A.; Capt. A. P. Buffington, U.S.A.; Major J. H. Duval, U.S.A.; Capt. W. C. Coulson, R.C.S.; Capt. D. W. Kilburn, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kilburn; Lieut. E. H. DeLany, U.S.N.; Dr. A. Heger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Heger; Mrs. E. Van A. Andruss, U.S.A.; Col. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thorp.

The regular nominations for officers of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of New York, for 1905-1906 are: For commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, U.S.V.; for senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; for junior vice-commander, Col. William H. Boyle, U.S.A. (retired); for recorder, Act. Asst. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U.S.N.; for registrar, 1st Lieut. Rastus S. Ransom, U.S.V.; for treasurer, Paymr. John Furey, U.S.N. (retired); for chancellor, Capt. James B. Horner, U.S.V.; for chaplain, Brevet Major William S. Hubbell, U.S.V.; for the council, Brevet Brig. Gens. J. Fred. Pierson and Anson G. McCook, U.S.V.; Rear Admiral James Entwistle, U.S.N. (retired); Major Frederick H. E. Elbstein, U.S.A. (retired); Asst. Surg. Edgar Holden, late U.S.N. The election will be held at the annual meeting in May.

The following are the officers on the U.S. armored cruiser Colorado, Capt. Duncan Kennedy, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, executive officer; Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Jayne, navigator; Lieut. C. B. Price, ordnance officer; Lieuts. A. G. Kavanaugh and C. T. Owens, Ensign D. P. Mannix, Ensign F. R. McCrary, Midshipmen T. F. Caldwell, Gerald Howze, W. H. Lassing, Hugh Brown, Malcolm Campbell, jr., and D. I. Selfridge, Act. Btms. G. E. McHugh, Gunner E. N. Fisher, Gunner W. J. Foley, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scribner, chief engineer; Surg. G. B. Wilson, Lieut. H. P. Perrill, engineering duty; Capt. C. S. Hatch, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. H. E. Stevens, Asst. Surg. E. C. Taylor, 2d Lieut. T. Bunch, U.S.M.C.; Carpenter T. W. Richards, Act. Carpenter S. P. Mead, War. Machs. G. M. Heinen, F. P. Mugan and J. L. King, Act. War. Mach. J. R. Likens, Pay Clerk I. H. Hasker. The vessel was recently commissioned and is at present at Newport News, Va.

Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., head of the steam engineering department of the New York Navy Yard, on March 18 received a telephone message from the Navy Department stating that he had been appointed general inspector of the shipbuilding yards on the Atlantic coast, at which ships are being built for the Government. The yard loses one of the most popular officers ever in the department. Captain Smith was retired for age March 21 with the rank of rear admiral. His successor as head of the office is Capt. George H. Kearny, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Boston yard. As general inspector Rear Admiral Smith will supervise the building of Government ships at the following yards: Bath Iron Works, Fore River, Quincy, Mass.; Morris Heights, Harlem River, N.Y.; Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company, Bayonne, N.J.; Cramps, Philadelphia; New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.; Reaney & Neafic, Philadelphia, and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Rear Admiral Smith leaves the Brooklyn yard with a

record of having had the longest service as the head of any department in the yard. It was June 3, 1899, that he entered on duty at the Brooklyn yard. There was new machinery to be placed and the shops had to be rebuilt. This was a work of such magnitude that the department felt it needed a man of Captain Smith's abilities to supervise the work. There was never any friction between him and the workmen in his department.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., recorder of the San Francisco Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., in a circular issued by order of Major General MacArthur, the commander, says: "The Ninth Quadrennial Congress, which met in the city of Washington, D.C., April 10, 1901, was invited by this commandery, through its delegates, to hold the Tenth Quadrennial Congress of the Order in the city of San Francisco in April, 1905, and this invitation was accepted by a unanimous vote. Four years nearly have passed away; the distance seems great from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the expense of time and cost of the trip have been considered by our eastern companions. We have been caused to understand that the Congress will meet in San Francisco on Wednesday, April 12, 1905, at 10 o'clock a.m., and, for want of a quorum, will at once adjourn 'to such place as may be deemed best'—probably east of the Mississippi River, so that the companions on the Atlantic coast can get there readily and without sacrifice of too much time or money. The Commandery of California has not withdrawn its invitation, but the unanimous vote by which it was accepted in 1901 has been 'tempered.' Our companions of the Pacific coast are therefore notified that San Francisco has given up all idea of the Congress coming here, and has abandoned all preparations for the entertainment of the numerous visiting companions we expected would visit us. We of California Commandery are deeply grieved and mortified, but it will be appreciated by all that the Pacific coast is not to blame. No further information has reached the board of officers as to where the Congress will finally take rest to attend to its business. As soon as known due notice will be given to all concerned."

Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, who was mustered into the United States Service as colonel of the 14th Regiment of the New York National Guard for the Spanish War, was the guest on the night of March 16 of his old command, which assembled for drill, review and parade in his honor at the armory in Brooklyn. Accompanying General Grant were Majors A. Todd, Capt. D. Skerrett, Lieut. Col. E. E. Dravo, Col. J. E. Greer, Lieut. Col. G. P. Screeven, and Lieut. J. J. Moller. When General Grant reached the armory the regiment was already formed in line of masses and was then turned over by Adjutant John A. Anderson to Colonel Kline, who brought the regiment to a present, saluted the department commander and then escorted him around the flanks of the regiment. The passage in review following was splendidly executed, distances and alignments being well preserved. Next followed a drill in the evolutions of the regiment, which lasted a half hour and was becoming somewhat monotonous, as it consisted chiefly of a repetition of a few simple movements, all of which, however, were well executed. Mrs. Grant, the wife of the general, applauded as the battalions marched the entire length of the drill hall in three lines, and then repeated the movement. After evening parade there was dancing in which an innovation for the 14th was introduced when General Grant with Mrs. Kline, and Colonel Kline with Mrs. Grant, led a march in which about fifty couples, including the principal guests of the evening, participated. General Grant met with a warm reception from the audience present. He held an informal reception later in the Council of Officers' room, after which he and Mrs. Grant, the members of his staff and other invited guests were served with a choice collation in another room on the same floor.

THE PENALTIES OF PATRIOTISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many young men, during the war, 1861-65, impelled no doubt by a spirit of patriotism, enlisted and followed the flag of the Union through all or part of the conflict. Many other young men, of enlisting age, did not enlist for that war.

"The war over and the peril averted," young men of these two classes were appointed officers in the Regular Army. Most of them served as lieutenants from twenty to thirty years, often doing the duty of their grade, and at the same time the duties of two or three staffs. All this time their captains were often their juniors in years and seldom more than by a few years their elders. During those years these lieutenants performed all the drudgery of the posts, with little increase in their pay except that due to longevity. They acquired large chunks of practical experience, sometimes families, and but seldom anything more.

A recent Act of Congress very generously gives those officers who had Civil War service one grade increase in rank when reaching retirement. No word in this act implies an intention that the retirement shall be at once, no word indicates these officers are considered unfit for active duty and the privileges that should go with its faithful performance. The manifest intention of the act is that this promotion should be given as a final reward for their youthful patriotism, and their long service in the junior grades. No word in this act is either expressed or implied that indicates an intention to withdraw or withhold from these officers any of their legitimate rights to such regular promotion as might be their due prior to reaching the legal retiring age. Promotion is a legitimate right that all officers should have as an incentive to faithful service.

Plainly the purpose of the act was *reward*, not punishment. To force their retirement is a punishment as is also the act of overslaughing them. In the next two years some fifteen generals will reach the retiring age. Why should the war veteran colonels be refused promotion to the vacancies thus created, and at the same time colonels without Civil War service, but with equal age, be appointed to fill these vacancies, that have the possibilities of still higher promotion, and the certainties of honorable retirement, unless patriotism in youth becomes a crime in old age? Some of these veteran colonels still have five or six years of active service before they reach the retiring age. Denying these veterans any of the privileges of promotion, if they deserve it, is equivalent to saying to them: "You are not as fit to be generals as are your brother veterans who are generals, nor are you as fit to be generals as those officers who are your age but who never had your war service." Consistency being a jewel, if these war veteran colonels are to be forced into retirement because they can receive now a certificate of dotation, and the retired pay of a brigadier general, why should not all war veteran generals be forced on the retired list also, without allowing them to reach the retir-

ing age, or any of the possible promotion some of them may get between now and the latter date?

If the desire be to give quick promotion to younger ambitious officers, this latter method would more promptly accomplish the purpose, and odious comparisons would be avoided.

ANCIENT.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary, Washington. Transport Sheridan sailed March 18, 14th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, 417 enlisted.

SIMPSON, in absence of the division commander.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of March 20 from the commanding general, Department of the East, that the battalion of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, which participated in the inaugural parade in Washington, arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the steamship Arkadia on March 16.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of March 17, from the commanding general, Northern Division, that Companies C and D, 8th Inf. (five officers, 111 enlisted men), arrived on March 16 at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for station.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of March 17 from the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kas., that the 3d Squadron, 8th Cav. (nine officers, 264 enlisted men, one contract surgeon, four enlisted men, Hospital Corps), left on that date for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

List of officers to which nominations were made and not confirmed and filled during the special session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, ending March 18, 1905:

First Lieutenant in the Army, Infantry arm.—Person nominated, James L. Cragg.
First Lieutenant in the Army, Cavalry arm.—Person nominated, William C. Gardiner.

S.O. MARCH 23, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf., detailed to service in Subsistence Department, April 9, and will report to commissary general for duty as assistant in his office.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 42, MARCH 18, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., of which Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. William Taylor, 10th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Francis M. Boone, 19th Inf., heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

Charge I was "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Charge II—"Desertion, in violation of the 47th Article of War."

Charge III—"Violation of the 60th Article of War."

Charge IV—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The accused was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced "To be dismissed the Service, and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for the period of two years."

The record of the proceedings in the case having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, March 14, 1905.

The sentence in the case of 2d Lieut. Francis M. Boone, 19th United States Infantry, is approved.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, which is concurred in by the Secretary of War, the period of confinement is reduced to one year, and the sentence, as thus mitigated, is confirmed. The confinement will be served at the military prison at Alcatraz, California.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Lieutenant Boone ceases to be an officer of the Army from March 18, 1905.

G.O. 43, MARCH 20, WAR DEPT.

I. The saber belt of enamel leather, prescribed for issue to bands by Paragraph 106, General Orders, No. 197, War Department, December 31, 1904, will in future be manufactured and issued to the Army by the Ordnance Department. (886726, M.S.O.)

II. Publishes joint resolution of the Congress to return to the proper authorities certain Union and Confederate battle flags.

G.O. 44, MARCH 21, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Master electricians, Artillery Corps, ordnance, post commissary, post quartermaster, and electrician sergeants will be armed with the non-commissioned officer's sword only, and will be required to have in their possession the following articles of equipment:

One non-commissioned officer's sword, 1 waist belt, 1 frog. When ordered for field service, in addition: 1 revolver, 1 revolver holster, 1 revolver cartridge box, 1 canteen, 1 canteen strap, 1 set blanket-roll straps, 1 haversack, 1 meat can, 1 cup, 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon.

These non-commissioned officers in garrison will not be required to turn out in heavy marching order.

When they are paraded for reviews and inspections their posts are as prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regulations for the regimental non-commissioned staff (or battalion non-commissioned staff at posts where no regimental non-commissioned staff officers are serving), i.e., sergeant major on the right, post and other non-commissioned staff officers on his left in order of rank, senior on the right.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 45, MARCH 22, 1905, WAR DEPT.

I. By direction of the President, so much of General Orders, No. 27, War Department, Feb. 17, 1905, as relates to the additional strength of one sergeant to each company of the 1st Battalion of Engineers (Companies A, B, C and D) is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

In order to provide permanent positions as sergeants for four non-commissioned officers required for the performance of expert service at the Staff College, additional strength of one sergeant to each company is hereby assigned to the 1st Battalion of Engineers (Companies A, B, C and D).

These extra sergeants will not change station with their companies, but remain permanently on detached service at the Staff College.

Transfers, appointments, or promotions to fill any vacancies that may exist or occur in these positions, will be made at the request of the commandant of the Staff College and on his recommendation alone. (88703, M.S.O.)

II. G.O. No. 22, Feb. 13, 1905, W.D., is amended to read as follows:

The following named officer is honorably mentioned in orders to the Army as having distinguished himself by specially meritorious conduct in service under the circumstances and at the time and place mentioned herein: February 9 and 10, 1901, Capt. James D. Taylor, Jr., 18th United States Infantry, for discretion and excellent judgment shown by him in obtaining possession of the correspondence which made known the whereabouts of the insurgent chieftain, Aguinaldo, thus making possible the expedition resulting in his capture; this, while first lieutenant, 24th United States Infantry, commanding the

station of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands. (98083, M.S.O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 13, MARCH 17, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes the parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

CIR. 14, MARCH 20, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes the parcels-post convention between the United States of America and Belgium.

CIR. 15, MARCH 23, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT. Gives instructions for the enlistment of recruits in the Army, and amends Cir. 37, Aug. 30, 1904, relating to recruiting.

G.O. 5, MARCH 14, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION. Major Arthur Murray, A.C., is appointed temporarily Division Inspector of Submarine Mines upon the staff of the Commanding General, Atlantic Division, and will report to the Division Commander for duty in connection with the submarine mine defenses of the Artillery Districts of the Chesapeake, the Potomac and Baltimore for the Joint Army and Navy Exercises, 1905.

G.O. 7, MARCH 21, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION. Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., A.D.C., is detailed temporarily as acting military secretary, Atlantic Division, and will relieve Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, Military Secretary.

G.O. 6, MARCH 20, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION. The following companies of Coast Artillery, in addition to the troops now stationed within the Artillery Districts of the Chesapeake, Baltimore and the Potomac, will participate in the Joint Army and Navy Exercises for 1905, and are assigned for the exercises to Artillery districts as follows:

From the Department of the East. To the Artillery District of the Chesapeake, the 18th, 43d, 45th, 50th, 51st, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 84th, 86th, 88th, 101st, 112th and 123d Companies.

To the Artillery District of Baltimore, the 2d, 42d, 53d, 56th, 57th (torpedo company), 76th, 97th and 109th Companies.

To the Artillery District of the Potomac, the 120th Company (torpedo company).

From the Department of the Gulf. To the Artillery District of the Potomac, the 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 22d, 99th and 116th Companies.

To the Artillery District of the Chesapeake, the 3d Company.

To the Artillery District of Baltimore, the 36th Company. The companies above designated will proceed from their posts for the districts to which they are assigned in time to report for temporary duty to their district commanders on or about May 1, 1905, and will return for their proper stations on or about June 30, 1905.

G.O. 9, MARCH 21, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, Military Secretary, having reported, is announced as Military Secretary of the Department, relieving Major Albert Todd, Military Secretary.

G.O. 7, MARCH 14, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. Gives instructions relative to complying with the requirements of G.O. 4, series of 1904, Headquarters Northern Division, relating to garrison increase or decrease.

G.O. 15, MARCH 18, 1905, NORTHERN DIV. The 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, will be relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., on March 23, 1905, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation for Manila, P.I., on the transport Thomas, sailing March 31, 1905.

G.O. 16, MARCH 20, 1905, NORTHERN DIV. Lieut. Col. James Parker, United States Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Military Secretary of the Division. First Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as Acting Military Secretary of the Division.

G.O. 6, JAN. 31, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIV. Republishes the order of the commander in chief, the President, of March 18, 1902, relating to the control of diseases due to immorality. "The order," says General Corbin, "is of such peculiar value to the troops and employees of this Division, that it is republished for their benefit, and should be read by everyone, with profit alike to the reader and to the Service."

General Corbin further says, in part: "The President's order will be a subject on which a medical officer at each post, to be designated by the commanding officer, will address the officers and enlisted men at each garrison of the command. It will also be treated in a special address prepared by each chaplain serving with troops in the division. Commanding officers will make suitable arrangements for these addresses and for attendance at them by their commands. Medical officers will do all they can to persuade men suffering from the lack of self control to at once give them their confidence and will promptly render them careful and thorough treatment."

The President's order was published in full in the Army and Navy Journal of March 29, 1902, Page 747.—Ed.]

G.O. 7, FEB. 7, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIV. Eighteen days' supply of bacon for the command will be kept on hand at each one in the Department of Mindanao and the Visayas, and nine days' at each one in the Department of Luzon, to fulfill the requirements of G.O. No. 51, Headquarters Phil. Div., Dec. 29, 1904. The bacon will, of course, be used for part of the garrison ration as well as part of the field ration, and care will be taken by each post commander to regulate the amount purchased back as savings so that the entire quantity of bacon on hand will be disposed of within six months from the date of receipt at the post.

Six days' supply each of hard bread, jam, baked beans, and tomatoes, and three days' canned corned or roast beef will likewise be kept on hand at each permanent post in the Division. One-third of the canned beef on hand at each post will be issued every two months, and one-sixth of the other articles above mentioned every month, in lieu of the usual component of the regular garrison ration. In case these proportions at least are not consumed within those periods by sales or issues. Such of these articles as do not form part of the Filipino ration will not be kept on hand for, nor issued to Philippine Scouts.

By command of Major General Corbin: JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., G.S., C.A.

G.O. 8, JAN. 31, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON. Any officer or enlisted man of the Philippine Scouts who has in his possession small arms captured from bandits or from public enemies, whether such arms can be identified as Government property or not, will turn them in to the Ordnance Officer of this Department, as early as possible. All ammunition obtained in a similar manner that is not suitable for use with the arms in the hands of the Philippine Scouts, will also be turned in; and hereafter all captured stores of this character will be treated in a like manner and not kept in the personal possession of any scout officer or enlisted man.

By command of Brigadier General Randal: JOHN F. GUILFOYLE, Major and A.A.G., A.C.

G.O. 9, FEB. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON. Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, Deputy Surgeon General, having reported, is assigned to temporary duty as Chief Surgeon of the Department, vice Col. John D. Hall, Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A., relieved.

G.O. 4, FEB. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO. Major David S. Stanley, Q.M., having reported, is an-

nounced as chief quartermaster of the Department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Capt. E. N. Jones, Jr.

G.O. 1 1-2, JAN. 9, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. The 18th Infantry is relieved from further duty in this department, and will comply with G.O. 50, series of 1904. Headquarters Philippines Division.

G.O. 6, FEB. 4, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. The 46th Co., Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for station and for recruiting and reorganization.

GENERAL STAFF.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the General Staff are ordered: Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, from duty as chief of staff, Southwestern Division, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to the commanding general, Northern Division, for duty as chief of staff of that division. Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler from duty in Washington, to take effect March 31, 1905, and will proceed to Oklahoma City, and report in person to the commanding general, Southwestern Division, for duty as chief of staff of that division. (March 22, W.D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the militia of Arkansas, and will proceed to his home. (March 17, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, commanding the Department, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for annual inspection duty. (March 3, D. Cal.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Military Secretary's Department are ordered: Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, military secretary, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Atlantic Division, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty, relieving Major Albert Todd, military secretary. The commanding general, Atlantic Division, will detail an officer of his personal staff to temporarily relieve Colonel Heistand of his duties at the headquarters of that division. Major Todd upon being thus relieved will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty, relieving Major Wilber E. Wilder, U.S. Cav., who will await orders at St. Paul, Minn., for the convenience of the Government. Major Alexander O. Brodie, military secretary, is relieved from duty in the Military Secretary's Office, and will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., on or about May 1, 1905, for duty; Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, military secretary, will proceed to Denver, Col., for duty relieving Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., who will then join his regiment; Lieut. Col. James B. Hickey, military secretary, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Military Secretary for duty in his office. (March 16, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 37, W.D., Feb. 14, 1905, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Williams is revoked. (March 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Gustave Woenne, now at the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Jackson Barracks to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Brown, who will avail himself of the furlough authorized in letter from The Military Secretary's Office, March 9, 1905. (March 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Owens, now at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Washakie, Wyo., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas W. Jordan, who will be sent to Fort Assinniboine, Mont., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Thornburg, Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, will proceed to Camp Beardsley, Tabaco, Albay, for duty with the Provisional Battalion, Philippine Scouts, at that station. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard J. Kembell, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 1, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Halbwachs will proceed to Nasugbu, Batangas for duty. (Jan. 28, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, commissary, to report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as his assistant, relieving Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary. (Feb. 7, Phil. D.)

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, reporting to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for duty as chief commissary of that department, relieving Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, commissary, who will proceed to Manila for temporary duty pending his relief from duty in the Subsistence Department by expiration of his detail. (Feb. 7, Phil. D.)

Post Commissary Greek P. Irwin, from duty at Virac, Catanduanes Island, to Tabaco, Albay, for duty. (Feb. 2, Phil. D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Michael E. Murray, to Pilar, Sorsogon, for duty. (Feb. 1, Phil. D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Franklin Rose, Fort Thomas, Ky., is transferred to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty in connection with the school for bakers. (March 18, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. John D. Hall, assistant surgeon general, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 1, 1905, is granted Major C. C. McCulloch, Jr., surgeon. (March 20, D.E.)

First Lieut. James Bourke, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governor's Island, N.Y. city, vice Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg. (March 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Stephen Wythe from further duty at Fort Baker, Cal., to Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (March 1, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Francis A. Halliday will proceed from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty to relieve 1st Lieut. George H. R. Gosman, Asst. Surg. (March 13, D.G.)

Par. 2, S.O. 27, c.s., directing Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall to proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty, is revoked. (March 13, D.G.)

Contract Surg. Leonard P. Bell and George B. Tuttle will proceed to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, and report to Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., for duty with Major Wright's battalion of the 7th Infantry. (Jan. 31, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Elmer S. Tenney will proceed from Alis- ton to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Cosam J. Bartlett, Asst. Surg., is extended twenty days. (March 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Howard H. Baily, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Army Building, New York city, N.Y., on March 28, as a witness in the G.C.M. case of Capt. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf. (March 20, W.D.)

Contract Surg. S. Chase de Kraft, U.S.A., now on duty with the 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, will accompany that command to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the commanding general, Philippine Division. (March 18, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Major Edgar A. Mearns, surgeon. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect June 1, 1905, or as soon thereafter as practicable, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert N. Winn, Asst. Surg. (March 18, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Ernst Grossjohann, H.C., will proceed to Mariguana, Rizal, for detached service at Pumping Station, Rizal. (Jan. 31, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Wilfrid Turnbull, Asst. Surg., is honorably discharged under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, as amended by the Act approved July 27, 1892, to take effect March 17, 1905. (March 17, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Daniel Millen, H.C., will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty, relieving Sergt. Theodore M. Blank, who will proceed to Manila for further orders. (Jan. 31, D. Luzon.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of assistant surgeons are ordered, to take effect upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Army Medical School: 1st Lieuts. Stanley G. Zinke, Henry L. Brown, and Harry G. Humphreys will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., not later than April 14, 1905, to the C.O. of the 9th Infantry for duty to accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands for duty; 1st Lieut. Leartus J. Owen will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., not later than April 14, 1905, to accompany detachments of 9th Infantry to the Philippine Islands for duty; 1st Lieut. Paul L. Freeman will proceed to Manila on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on or about May 1, 1905. Lieutenant Freeman will proceed to San Francisco in time to report to the commanding general, Department of California, not later than April 28, 1905; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Culler will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., not later than April 14, 1905, to accompany the 2d Squadron of the 7th Cavalry to the Philippine Islands, where he will report to the commanding general for duty; 1st Lieuts. Frank W. Weed and William A. Wickline will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to the C.O., 16th Inf., for duty to accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands for duty; 1st Lieut. Howard H. Baily will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the C.O. of the 1st Squadron, 7th Cav., for duty to accompany that squadron to the Philippine Islands, where he will report to the commanding general for duty; 1st Lieut. William R. Davis will proceed to Fort Sheridan for temporary duty and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes. (March 18, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Polk D. Brown, from duty at Daet, Ambos Camarines, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 7, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Albert L. Miller, from duty at Cottabato, Mindanao, to Manila, for duty. (Feb. 7, Phil. D.)

Major Philip G. Wales, surg., to Manila, for duty as surgeon at Fort William McKinley. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

Sergeants First Class Carl G. Brown, Daet, Ambos Camarines, Arthur Eutroppe, Naic, Cavite, Edward Oole, Camp Beardsley, Tabaco, Albay, H.C., to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 9, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Edwin W. Patterson, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 9, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months is granted Dental Surg. Frank P. Stone, U.S.A., to take effect when his services can be spared. (March 22, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 11, 1905, is granted Col. Albert S. Towar, assistant paymaster general, chief paymaster of the department. (March 9, D. Lakes.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y. city, vice Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., relieved. (March 16, W.D.)

The board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, appointed by S.O. No. 25, July 29, 1902, Corps of Engineers, consisting of Major (now lieutenant colonel) William T. Rossell, C.E.; Major George W. Goethals, General Staff; Major James G. Warren, C.E., will reconvene for the purposes of preparing and submitting an additional report on the improvement of the Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass., by open-channel work or methods other than those already reported upon. (March 17, W.D.)

Major Harry Taylor, C.E., will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as chief engineer officer of that division, relieving Major Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E., of that duty and of his duties as officer in charge of the harbor improvements of the port of Manila and of the Pasig River and of any board duties with which he may be charged, to enable Major Townsend to leave Manila on the transport to sail from that place on or about May 15, 1905. (March 22, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. Adolph Lemme, ordnance detachment, will be relieved April 1, 1905, from duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and sent to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William H. Gamage, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Thomas Hogan, who has been granted a furlough with permission to visit the United States. (Jan. 28, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Frederick Roecker will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 8, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. R. C. Marshall, Jr., A.C. (March 18, At. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. Charles F. Betz, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Omaha, Neb., reporting upon arrival to the chief signal officer, Department of the Missouri, for duty. (March 18, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Frank Grundler, Signal Corps, Fort Riley, upon expiration of furlough, will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty with Company C, Signal Corps. (March 18, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward E. Merrill, Signal Corps, Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., where he should arrive not later than June 15, 1905, for duty with Co. C, Signal Corps. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Signal Corps, will repair to Washington and report for temporary duty. (March 21, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Second Lieut. John C. Pegram, 1st Cav., on the expiration of the leave granted him will report to the C.O. of the 3d Squadron, 1st Cav., (March 10, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav., will report in person to Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination for promotion. (March 22, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav. (March 22, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Reynolds, 3d Cav. (March 18, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., is extended twenty days. (March 10, D.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (March 6, N.D.)

G.O. 23, FT. ASSINNIBOINE, MARCH 12, 1905, 3D CAV.

Pursuant to Par. 5, S.O. 53, W.D., dated Washington, D.C., March 17, 1905, Commissary Sergt. Patrick Maloney, 3d Cav., is this day placed upon the retired list, after thirty years of continuous service.

Sergeant Maloney's entire service has been in this regiment, in which he enlisted Dec. 2, 1876. He has filled the positions of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, color sergeant and regimental commissary sergeant, in a most creditable manner.

He has participated in the following engagements with the regiment, and in each and every one his conduct was such as to win the confidence and approval of his commanders:

Revolt of the Cheyennes at Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 9 to 22, 1879.

Ute Expedition on White River and Milk Creek, Colo., Sept. 29, to Oct. 25, 1879; before Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898 to July 17, 1898; and in the Philippine Insurrection in 1900, 1901, 1902. He participated in the engagements at Mount Panguin, P.I., Oct. 6, 1900, Mount Moroayao, P.I., Nov. 21, 1900, and near Cabatiaornan, March 6, 1900.

He carries with him in his well earned retirement, the confidence and respect of the officers and enlisted men of

the regiment, as well as the consciousness of a duty well and faithfully performed. His record may well be emulated by the younger soldiers of the regiment.

By order of Major Andrus:

SEDGWICK RICE, CAPT. AND ADJUTANT, 3D CAV.

4TH CAVALRY—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, is extended ten days. (March 13, N.D.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. STEADMAN.

Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, 5th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his proper station. (March 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 22, is granted Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (March 13, D. Col.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. —.

Col. Allen Smith, 6th Cav., will proceed to his home, where for his own convenience he is authorized to await retirement from active service. (March 17, W.D.)

The retirement from active service, March 18, 1905, of Col. Allen Smith, 6th Cav., upon his own application, after more than forty years' service, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general from March 18. (March 18, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect April 1, 1905, is granted Capt. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav. (March 18, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 8th Cav., will proceed from Fort Sili, Oklahoma Territory, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with 3d Squadron, 8th Cav., which will sail for Manila, Philippines Islands, about April 1, 1905. (March 14, D.T.)

The following named officers of the 8th Cavalry are relieved from further duty as witnesses before a G.C.M. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed to join their regiment in the Philippines Division: Col. George S. Anderson, Major Charles G. Ayres, Capt. Stephen L.H. Slocum, Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., Capt. Rush S. Wells. (March 18, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 9th Cav., is relieved from further treatment at the Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will join his proper station. (March 18, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. J. B. KERR.

First Lieut. Harry N. Cootes, 12th Cav., to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Feb. 6, D. Luzon.)

Lieut. Colonel Chase, in orders dated Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Feb. 1, 1905, directs that bouses will not hereafter be dispensed with on any duty under arms, nor by men off duty out of barracks, or away from their troops, and says:

"The 12th Cavalry is under orders to proceed to one of the best Cavalry stations in the United States; it is desired that they should go there with all the requirements of one of the best Cavalry regiments in the Service. Individual instances of slouchiness have been observed by the regimental commander and corrected from time to time. It is expected that the calling of attention to the above orders and instructions will cause all habits of slouchiness outside of the barracks to cease."

"All officers and non-commissioned officers are directed to enforce the provisions of this order. The regimental commander can find no authority in the records for dispensing with proper uniform at target practice; bouses will therefore be worn on this duty in future."

13TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major Levi P. Hunt, 13th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 4, S.O. 23, Oct. 27, 1904, W.D., vice Col. William Stanton, 6th Cav., relieved. (March 22, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. W. C. Gardiner, 15th Cav. (March 15, At. D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., to report in person to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, president of the Army retiring board at Atlanta, Ga., for examination by the board. (March 22, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY—CHIEF

The leave granted Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., is extended twenty days. (March 22, D.E.)

The retirement from active service of Chaplain George Robinson, 1st Inf., is announced. Chaplain Robinson will proceed to his home. (March 20, W.D.)

Second Lieut. A. D. Budd, 1st Inf., will proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., so as to arrive there March 31, 1905, for temporary duty. (March 21, D.E.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. George DeG. Catlin, 2d Inf., will report to Major Edward H. Brown, 2d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Logan, Col., for examination. (March 17, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, to take effect on or about March 4, 1905. (March 3, N.D.)

First Lieut. James L. Craig, recently promoted (from second Lieutenant, 28th Inf.), with rank from Dec. 31, 1904, is assigned to the 2d Infantry, and will join the company to which assigned. (March 22, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted Major Willson Y. Stamper, 3d Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (March 17, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Chaplain Orville J. Nave, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (March 13, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department, to take effect April 9, 1905, vice Capt. Douglas Settle, commissary, who is relieved and assigned to the 5th Infantry. (March 17, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. F. A. SMITH.

G.O. 2, FORT JAY, N.Y., MARCH 18, 1905, 8TH INF. 1. The following is published for the information of the regiment:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1905.

Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y. (Through commanding general, Department of the East.)

Sir: I was very much gratified with and congratulate you upon the fine appearance and conduct of the troops of your command that formed part of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, in the inaugural parade, March 4, 1905.

The Grand marshal, Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., stated to me personally, that he was much pleased with the troops of the brigade and I desire that you should know this and convey it to your command.

I was highly honored in being assigned to the command of the brigade. Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

First Endorsement.

Headquarters Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y., March 13, 1905.

Respectfully transmitted to Col. F. A. Smith, 8th Inf., through the commanding officer, Fort Jay.

Brigadier General Grant was also much pleased with the appearance of the troops referred to by General Barry, at the parade.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

ALBERT TODD, Military Secretary.

The regimental commander feels grateful pleasure that the soldierly bearing and good conduct of the provisional regiment, which he had the honor to command in the inaugural parade, in Washington, D.C., on March 4, should have been such as to call forth the praise of the Lieutenant General of the Army, the division and brigade commanders.

By command of Colonel Smith:

J. K. MILLER, Capt. and Adjutant, 8th Inf.

9TH INFANTRY—COL. J. REGAN.

Capt. Frank B. Andrus, 8th Inf., and Frederick L. Palmer, 9th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., in time to report March 31, 1905, for duty on board for the examination of officers in the course prescribed for garrison schools. (March 11, At. D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Capt. Albert B. Scott, 13th Inf., will report to Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination for promotion. (March 17, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 48, Feb. 28, 1905, W.D., as details 1st Lieut. Henry S. Wagner, 14th Inf., as captain, 46th Co., Philippine Scouts, is revoked. Lieutenant Wagner having declined the detail. (March 18, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. H. C. WARD.

The following named officers will report to Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th Inf., president of the examining board at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for examination for promotion: Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 15th Inf. (March 17, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf., now at Jolo, Jolo, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, Division Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Jan. 27, D. Mindanao.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. C. B. HALL.

Chief Musician Theodore A. Wurm, band, 18th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 10, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Baker, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (March 10, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. William E. Mould, 18th Inf., from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will join his regiment. (March 20, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to the Army Building, New York city, N.Y., and report on March 28, 1905, to the president of the G.C.M. at that place as witness in the case of Capt. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf. (March 18, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Shepard L. Pike, 18th Inf., will report in person to Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (March 22, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 6, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (March 16, Nor. Div.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. M. P. MAUS.

First Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., from temporary duty with the 1st Battalion, 20th Inf., and will return to his proper station, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. (Jan. 30, D. Luzon.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. H. WYGANT.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. David L. Stone, 22d Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 1, D. Cal.)

Col. Henry Wygant, 22d Inf., from sick leave, will proceed to Manila, on the Army transport to sail March 31, to join his regiment. (March 2, D. Cal.)

Capt. John R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf., will report to Capt. William J. McKinley for duty as assistant and in immediate charge of all buildings being constructed by day's labor, relieving Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Feb. 1, Phil. D.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. P. READE.

Colonel Reade, in a circular dated Malabang, Feb. 2, 1905, in answer to inquiries, gives some interpretations on Pars. 111, 112 and 113 of the Small Arms Firing Regulations.

24TH INFANTRY—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The leave granted Col. James A. Buchanan, 24th Inf., is extended four days. (March 9, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE LE R. BROWN.

Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 25th Inf., is relieved from treat-

ment at the United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to the place from which he was ordered to the hospital. (March 22, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. Horatio B. Hackett, Jr., 27th Inf., will proceed at once to West Point, N.Y., for temporary duty until May 22, 1905, when he will return to his proper station. (March 18, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., Columbus Barracks, O., will proceed with the 3d Battalion of his regiment to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station. (March 7, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Second Lieut. Wylie T. Conway, 28th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Snelling, Minn., for examination for promotion. (March 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Lincoln for duty. (March 13, D. D.)

First Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 28th Inf., from further duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., and will join his company at Fort Snelling, Minn. (March 9, D.D.)

The leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Will D. Willis, 28th Inf., is extended one month and twenty-three days. (March 16, Nor. Div.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. C. B. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (March 13, S.W.D.)

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Healy, 29th Inf., from March 15 to April 1, 1905, inclusive, on which latter date he will report at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (March 13, D.T.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Elverton E. Fuller, Philippine Scouts (1st lieutenant, 12th Inf.), is transferred from the 49th Co. to the 46th Co., Philippine Scouts. (March 18, W.D.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, will proceed to Manila, for assignment to duty: 2d Lieut. George S. Thompson, Philippine Scouts (appointed from principal musician, 25th Inf.); 2d Lieut. John N. Turgeon, Philippine Scouts (appointed from battalion sergeant major, 14th Inf.). (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. James Conway, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Bayuyangan, Batangas, and command his company. (Jan. 27, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Samuel Willits, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, for further observation and treatment. (Jan. 31, D. Mindanao.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George S. Thompson, Philippine Scouts. (March 21, W.D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 63, March 18, 1905, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. John N. Turgeon, Philippine Scouts, is revoked. (March 21, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George M. Shelton, Philippine Scouts (promoted from sergeant, Co. H, 23d Inf.), is assigned to the 3d Company Philippine Scouts. (Feb. 8, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Alister M. Macrae, Philippine Scouts (promoted from second Lieutenant, Philippine Scouts), is assigned to the 37th Company, Philippine Scouts. (Feb. 8, Phil. D.)

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., transferred from the 4th Infantry to the 9th Infantry. He will upon the expiration of his present leave join the company to which he may be assigned. (March 20, W.D.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Major Henry W. Hovey from the 23d Infantry to the 24th Infantry; Major William H. Allaire from the 24th Infantry to the 23d Infantry. Upon the expiration of his present leave Major Allaire will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty, pending the arrival of the 23d Infantry at its station in this country. (March 18, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: 2d Lieut. Joseph Rodgers, from the 26th Co. to the 10th Co.; 2d Lieut. Frank L. Pyle, from the 10th Co. to the 26th Co. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: 1st Sgt. Hugh Smith, 24th Battery, F.A.; 1st Sgt. Franklin P. Coughlin, Co. E, 1st Inf. (March 20, W.D.)

PROMOTION BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail of the board: Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf.; Major William W. Gray, Surg.; Major Millard F. Waltz, military secretary; Major Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Park Howell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. McKain, 16th Inf., recorder. (March 17, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Monterey for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Henry W. Hovey from the 23d Infantry to the 24th Infantry; Major William H. Allaire from the 24th Infantry to the 23d Infantry. Upon the expiration of his present leave Major Allaire will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty, pending the arrival of the 23d Infantry at its station in this country. (March 18, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: 2d Lieut. Joseph Rodgers, from the 26th Co. to the 10th Co.; 2d Lieut. Frank L. Pyle, from the 10th Co. to the 26th Co. (Jan. 31, Phil. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf.; Major Euclid B. Frick, Surg.; Capt. John J. O'Connell, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kiersler, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. George E. Stewart, 15th Inf., recorder. (March 17, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf.; Major Euclid B. Frick, Surg.; Capt. John J. O'Connell, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kiersler, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. George E. Stewart, 15th Inf., recorder. (March 17, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the purpose of taking the preliminary examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. Detail: Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles L. McKain, 16th Inf., recorder. (March 17, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for advancement to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. Detail: Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles L. McKain, 16th Inf., recorder. (March 17, W.D.)

The following enlisted men will report to Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., for the purpose of taking the preliminary examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army: Sergt. Earl W. Gooding, 18th Inf.; Sergt. Roy D. Kline, Troop K, 14th Cav.; Corp. Edgar Treacy, Troop H, 14th Cav., and Pvt. Theodore J. Luebers, Co. E, 22d Inf. (Jan. 18, D. Mindanao.)

The following enlisted men will report to Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., for the purpose of taking the preliminary examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army: Sergt. Earl W. Gooding, 18th Inf.; Sergt. Roy D. Kline, Troop K, 14th Cav.; Corp. Edgar Treacy, Troop H, 14th Cav., and Pvt. Theodore J. Luebers, Co. E, 22d Inf. (Jan. 18, D. Mindanao.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila Feb. 6 for the preliminary examination of enlisted men for a commission, to determine their eligibility for the competitive examination prescribed. Detail: Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. John L. Hayden, A.C.; Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav.; Capt. Louis T. Hess, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Rodgerie P. O'Connor, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius S. Bendel, 7th Inf., recorder. The following named enlisted men will report to the examining board: Lance Corp. John O. Bell, Co. A, 20th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal; Pvt. Ira J. Hunt, Troop G, 12th Cav., Calamba, Laguna; Pvt. Robert M. Angus, Troop M, 12th Cav., Santa Mesa Barracks, Manila. (Jan. 28, D. Luzon.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail of the board: Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. general; Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, deputy Q.M.G.; Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, asst. surg.; Capt. Frederic H. Pomyer, C.S., recorder. (March 22, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination of officers for promotion. Detail:

Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Major William D. Beach, General Staff; Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Gentry, 7th Cav., recorder. (March 22, W.D.)

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Upon the application of Capt. David Baker, Asst. Surg., a court of inquiry is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 15, 1905, to investigate matters of fact, questions as to conduct, and other representations submitted by the application for inquiry in a request addressed to the adjutant, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., dated Jan. 22, 1905. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf.; Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Douglas Potts, Battalion Adjutant, 18th Inf., recorder. (March 9, D. Mo.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Niobrara, Neb., March 21, 1905. Detail for the court: Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Walter S. Scott, 11th Inf.; Majors George R. Cecil, 30th Inf.; Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf.; Charles F. Kleffer, M.D., and George D. Deshon, M.D.; Capts. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf.; Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav.; Albert C. Blunt, A.C.; William T. Wilder, 11th Inf., and James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Beverly A. Read, 6th Cav., judge advocate. (March 13, D. Mo.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, March 22. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Mason, 29th Inf.; Capts. Samuel M. Sturgis, A.C.; John E. Woodward, 29th Inf.; Howard R. Perry, 29th Inf.; George H. Jamer, 29th Inf.; William A. Rabourn, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Ernest E. Haskell, 29th Inf.; Will H. Point, 29th Inf.; Alpha T. Easton, 29th Inf.; Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf.; Sam M. Parker, 29th Inf.; Bernard P. Oswalt, 29th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Albert B. Sloan, 29th Inf., judge advocate. (March 13, D. Col.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. William Stanton, 11th Cav., promoted to colonel, rank March 18, 1905, to 6th Cavalry.

Major Edward J. McClelland, U.S. Cav. (unassigned), promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 18, 1905, to 1st Cavalry.

Second Lieut. William C. Gardiner, 15th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank March 6, 1905, to 4th Cavalry. Colonel Stanton will join his proper station. Lieutenant Gardiner will join troop to which assigned.

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A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER is desired AS INSTRUCTOR of ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS at the Linsly Institute of Wheeling, W. Va. He must be a graduate of West Point, and under forty years of age. Write the Linsly Institute for particulars.

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Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

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We must ask the indulgence of correspondents who have written to us on the subject of promotion by selection. The letters thus far received from the Army amount to more than 1,600, and they are still coming, with Alaska and the Philippines to be heard from later on. As these letters are personal, the names of their authors cannot be given, but they represent every rank and every arm of the Service, and furnish a most valuable and instructive statement of opinions on a matter of vital importance, not only to the Army and the Navy as a whole, but to each officer. As soon as possible we shall publish a synopsis of these opinions, when it will be seen that officers are practically agreed on this subject. Sound and convincing arguments accompany the expressions of opinion and these derive special weight from the character of the officers from whom they are received, who are men of the soundest judgment and the largest experience of any in the Service. When we are prepared to present our conclusions there will be no doubt as to what is the Service opinion on the subject of selection and the proper methods of increasing the efficiency of the individual officer. We hope that those we have not yet heard from will add their voices to the general chorus of Army opinion.

It being probable that a battalion of marines will be retained on the Isthmus during the construction of the canal, General Elliott is desirous of having proper barracks constructed there for the use of his forces on duty. As the result of a conference with Secretary Taft recently, it has been decided that proper barracks on the Isthmus are a prime necessity, and steps have been taken to erect them without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, has invited the Secretary of War and the members of the party who are to accompany him to the Philippines to extend their visit to Japan and remain a week there as guests of the government. As a visit to Japan would not take the party much out of its way, the invitation will probably be accepted.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., now with the General Staff and president of the War College, has been ordered to the Philippines. He will leave the United States about July 1, sailing on the same vessel with Secretary Taft.

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PAY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

There is a certain trait of American character which has led an observant but kindly English critic to remark that the Americans are "very well pleased with themselves." We are accustomed to claim with some approach to boastfulness that our country is the richest, our statesmen the ablest, our women the fairest, our horses the fastest, our buildings the tallest, our rivers the longest, our mountains the highest, and our institutions the noblest in all the world. And so on through the whole list of human traits, achievements, belongings, and purposes, general and particular. As a people we are prodigiously proud of our virtues, our possessions, and of our benign attitude respecting the rest of mankind. Being on extremely good terms with ourselves, we are anxious that the rest of the world shall duly appreciate our worth and greatness. Instead, however, of waiting to be discovered and accepted at our own valuation, it is our habit modestly to disclose ourselves by calling attention to those many things wherein we are paramount and peerless. In the practice of that innocent habit, whenever another nation comes forward with something really great and imposing, we are always ready to produce something of the same sort which is ten-fold greater and more impressive. It is by thus gently but persistently revealing our immeasurable superiority to everybody in everything that we have firmly established the reputation of being the most modest and least pretentious nation in the world. It is not our fault nor our misfortune. We are the greatest on earth, and we simply can't help it.

Once in awhile, however, the exacting requirements of truth compel a modification of certain specifications in our claim of all-around superiority. A careful study of the facts in the cold light of reason, uncolored with pride, sometimes discloses the cruel certainty that in some respects we are not superior but actually inferior to those before whom we present ourselves as the world's greatest and best. For instance, it has been said over and over again, only to be repeated the other day by a distinguished Government official, that the American soldier is the best paid soldier in the world. Probably ninety-nine out of every hundred persons making that statement sincerely believe it to be true, and certainly the hundredth person wishes it were true. But it isn't—and the disclosure of that demonstrable fact is a distinct shock to the sense of pride which persuades us that we do everything better and on a more generous scale than anybody else. That the American soldier is well paid nobody can deny, but that he is the best paid man of his kind in the world is not the case at all. It has been pointed out that while he receives thirteen dollars a month, the British soldier gets only seven dollars and fourteen cents a month; the German, two dollars and fifty cents; the Austro-Hungarian, seventy-five cents; the Japanese, sixty cents, and the Russian, twelve cents. Taking these figures literally—and that is how the misunderstanding has arisen—it appears that the American soldier is nearly twice as well off as the British, and about twenty-two times as well off as the Japanese. There are certain factors in the general problem, however, which must be taken into account in order to find a correct solution. In those countries where compulsory military service is the rule the government regards the military training given to the citizen as part of his general education for which he pays by service with the colors in time of war, and it is held that he is no more entitled to pay for the time he devotes to that training than his children are for the time they spend in school. The pay he receives is not meant as a wage, but simply as a gratuity to provide for some of his lesser needs. The whole principle underlying compulsory service is that the citizen owes a portion of his time to the government which protects and educates him, and that if his needs are provided for while he is with the colors he is entitled to nothing more.

It will be seen that the only soldier with whom the American soldier can be compared, with regard to pay, is the British soldier who, like himself, is a volunteer. Even in this case it is difficult to find a sound basis for comparison, the pay of the British soldier being made up of regimental pay, good conduct pay, and service pay. Under certain conditions good conduct pay merges into service pay and service pay varies according to the efficiency of the man. But, if in considering the pay of private soldiers of the British army and our own, the first two years are considered as a period of apprenticeship, and the third year as bringing the first increment of pay, some interesting conclusions may be reached. In this calculation only the infantry, cavalry, and artillery are included, and it is assumed that the corporals are in the fourth year of service, sergeants in the sixth, 1st sergeants in the eighth, and regimental quartermaster sergeants and sergeant majors in the tenth year of service, which is believed to be fair. An expert, in making a calculation along the lines indicated, as

sumes that the cavalry, infantry and artillery of both armies are recruited from the great body of unskilled labor, and that while some allowance must be made for variations in the purchasing power of money, the real question is: Which is the better off in comparison with men of his own class in his own country in civil life, the American or the British soldier? His calculations show the following results:

	Net earnings U.S. soldier.	Net earnings Brit. soldier.
Regimental sergeant majors.....	\$40.00	\$71.35
Regimental Q.M. sergeants.....	40.00	57.45
First sergeants.....	30.00	48.40
Sergeants.....	23.00	38.50
Corporals.....	17.00	29.90
Privates, third year.....	14.00	18.85
Privates, first year.....	13.00	12.95

In objection to the above showing it may be urged that all British soldiers do not receive service pay in their third year. True enough, but all long service men get it if efficient, and so do all three-year men who decide to continue and are found efficient. It may be conceded that the American soldier has the better of it in the matter of rations, quarters and medical attendance, the British soldier having to pay his own doctor bills in certain cases.

On the other hand, if the British Foot Guards, Horse Guards and Horse Artillery, which are highly paid, and the Engineers and Hospital Corps had been considered in the calculation the general showing in favor of the British soldier would have been still better. Moreover, in the British army all warrant and non-commissioned officers of the higher grades are allowed to marry, as are fifty per cent. of the sergeants, the families of married soldiers receive barrack accommodations or lodging allowances, and the enlisted man may retire with pension for length of service after twenty-one years instead of thirty, as is the case in our Army. The calculations from which we have quoted were made by an expert who is thoroughly familiar with conditions in both armies, and he leads irresistibly to the conclusion that, in spite of all our generous boasting, the American soldier is not the best paid, but the worst paid volunteer soldier in the world. More's the pity.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

For reasons not entirely clear the Marine Corps appears to be the victim of a discrimination in the matter of service in the Philippines. The tour of duty for the Army in the islands has been fixed at two years, which is none too brief, and under the present arrangement Navy officers on shore duty in the Archipelago are rarely required to serve for a longer period. For the Marine Corps, however, no definite tour of service is prescribed, the result being that the members of the corps detailed to the islands are kept there two and a half or three years and in some cases even longer. There are marines now in the Philippines who arrived in February, 1903, and who will probably remain there until they have completed a three-year period, while bodies of troops from the Army who went out later will return ahead of them. The effect of this inequitable arrangement is disheartening to both officers and men of the Marine Corps, and particularly to the latter. The enlisted marine who receives his discharge and desires to remain in the military service quite naturally seeks the Army, with its two year tour of Philippine duty, in preference to the Marine Corps with its two and a half or three year tour. Another disadvantage of the marines is that a definite term of two years in the islands would not necessarily mean their return to the United States at the end of that period. They would still be subject to orders for sea duty on the ships of the Asiatic Fleet, and thus the exigencies of the Service might keep them in the Orient for four years or even longer after their arrival in Manila.

The naval authorities are not to blame. They do their best to arrange frequent transfers for the marines stationed in our outlying territories, but the corps is numerically so small for the increasing work required of it that it has not yet been possible to establish the tour of Philippine service on an equal basis with that of the Army. The marine force stationed in the Philippines should be greatly increased, Rear Admiral Evans while in command of the Asiatic Fleet recommended that it be multiplied fourfold, but that cannot be done until Congress authorizes a much larger increase in the corps than it has yet been disposed to make. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the naval authorities may prescribe a definite tour of two years' service in the islands as soon as possible. The present arrangement is arbitrary and inconsistent. It causes discontent and discourages re-enlistments, and inasmuch as one re-enlisted marine is worth two of those in their first enlistment, there is obviously a measure of real economy to be effected by establishing conditions of Philippine duty that will induce desirable men to remain in the Service. The Marine Corps is a highly-efficient and hard-worked body of men. The work required of them is difficult and varied and is steadily increasing. They are consequently entitled to the most liberal consideration at the hands of the Government, but we submit that in their plea for a tour of service in the Philippines corresponding to that prescribed for the Army they are asking nothing more than simple justice.

A Westminister Abbey for the entombment of deceased Navy officers is to be one of the features of the reconstructed Naval Academy. Twelve feet beneath the main floor of the chapel is to be a large crypt, to be used for

this purpose. This is the appropriate place for the re-interment of the remains of Paul Jones if they can be found. Tablets to the memory of departed naval heroes should also be one of the features, and no doubt these could be provided by the generosity of individuals as they have been in Cullum Hall at West Point, or by contributions by surviving members of different classes graduated from the Academy. The complete destruction of the old Naval Academy, and the transformation of the grounds, destroys all local associations with the traditions of the place and an old graduate will find himself no more at home there than he will among the sky-scrappers of New York. Everything possible should be done, therefore to associate with the new Naval Academy the past of our glorious Navy.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

Our announcement last week that the President is to appoint Col. Samuel M. Mills, Art. Corps, to succeed Gen. J. P. Story as Chief of Artillery, when the latter retires because of age, Aug. 25, was the first knowledge Artillery officers generally had that a selection for this important position had been definitely made. There were many candidates, and among them lieutenant colonels were prominently mentioned. Judge Advocate General Davis, of the Army, however, held that the selection must, under the law, be limited to colonels of Artillery. Colonel Mills is held in high esteem by the War Department and it is believed that his appointment will meet with general approval from the Artillery Corps.

The President is taking much interest in the recommendation of Gen. J. P. Story, Chief of Artillery, that the Field Artillery be completely reorganized on a regimental basis. About ten days ago he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of War asking certain definite questions relating to the Field Artillery and the proposition to give it a regimental organization. The letter was turned over to General Story for reply and a full report on the questions asked was made to the President. This brought forth another letter on the same subject from the President asking additional and more definite questions relating to the Field Artillery which has been sent to the General Staff for a report. The President has closely followed the work done by the Japanese and Russian field artillery and has been impressed with the fact that this arm of the Service has played an unusually important part in the military operations in the Far East.

On March 22 the President requested the presence at the White House of the Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and several members of the General Staff of the Army, for the purpose of discussing with them important military questions relating to the training of the individual soldier in the Army. The President desired to know how the system of making a soldier in this country compared with that employed in Japan. He asked questions about the training of soldiers in skirmish and firing drills and laid particular stress upon the fact that he desired everything possible done to make the United States soldiers the best marksmen in the world. In this connection the question of the sight for the new magazine rifle, which will soon be issued by the Ordnance Department to the Army, was discussed. The fact that some marksmen in the Army strenuously objected to the model of 1902 sight and preferred the 1901 sight was admitted by Assistant Secretary Oliver and General Crozier. It was decided, by direction of the President, to allow the individual men to select the kind of sight they desired for their rifles. Either of those two sights can be used and will be issued at the pleasure of the individual marksman. Many other matters of military importance were discussed at the conference, the President showing the keenest interest in the subject of the training of the men for the Army.

THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

While we do not share the belief that the United States may presently have to make a demonstration of force to induce Venezuela to fulfil her obligations to our Government and to her European creditors, the situation in the South American republic is undeniably serious and may lead to complications of the gravest character. The high-handed policy of President Castro has involved Venezuela in a sea of trouble. He is accused not only of bad faith, but of overt acts by the United States, England, France, Germany, Holland and Italy. France has intimated that she will resort to drastic measures, if necessary, to protect her Venezuelan interests, other European nations have given warning that in certain contingencies they will follow the same course, and the United States has formally notified the Castro administration that it will employ such measures as it may deem necessary to insure the safety of the lives and property of American citizens.

Meanwhile, with six powerful nations accusing him of violating his obligations and trampling on their rights, President Castro has absented himself from the Venezuelan capital, diplomatic processes are suspended and there are hints that Venezuela is about to be swept by a domestic revolution. The present state of affairs cannot continue—it will not be allowed to continue. Venezuela in some way will be obliged to come to terms with her creditors and keep faith with them. If Castro imagines that the Monroe Doctrine will interpose as a bar between his government and its foreign creditors he will find himself mistaken. The United States has no such

purpose. It is not a protector of repudiators nor an apologist for swindlers. At this time President Castro is the most troublesome man in the Western hemisphere, and his unscrupulous policy is a positive menace to international peace. His disappearance from Venezuelan politics would be a fortunate thing for his own country and for those with which it is now involved in grave questions of business honor. He is face to face with a golden opportunity to leave his country for his country's good.

The charge, made months ago by certain zealous agitators, that public funds were misappropriated in the construction of the post exchange and the Officers' Club on Governors Island, appears to have fallen flat, and the sensation which its authors predicted when the matter was placed before Congress has not been forthcoming. This is precisely what was expected by those conversant with the facts. It appears, however, that Major General Corbin, who was in command of the Atlantic Division when the acts complained of took place, does not propose to remain passive under the imputation that he was at fault in the matter, and it is intimated that he has sent a communication to the military authorities pointing out that General Chaffee, while in command of the Department of the East, recommended an appropriation of \$20,000 for the proposed construction, and that the amount was increased to \$40,000 on the recommendation of Mr. Root, then Secretary of War. On the strength of a statement from the chief quartermaster of the Department that new buildings of the desired character could not be erected with the money available, General Corbin recommended that the old club building in the South fort be altered on lines to meet as far as possible the needs of officers and enlisted men, having due regard for their numerical proportion. This arrangement was approved by the War Department, and the work was turned over to Captain Horton as constructing quartermaster. After that General Corbin had little or nothing to do with the project, save in the way of recommendation, but it is agreed on all sides that the work was well and economically done. General Corbin's sole desire was to provide the greatest good for the greatest number with the means at hand, but as the building was not completed until almost the very hour he surrendered command of the Department, and as he is now in the Philippines, he of course has no means of knowing how far his desires have been realized. The one thing clear, however, is that all this talk about a misapplication of funds is sheer nonsense of a peculiarly offensive sort.

Some one who signs himself "A Socialist Dreamer" has written to the Navy Department offering the following suggestions. We leave the punctuation as it appears in the letter: "First:—Allow all enlisted men to elect their non-commissioned officers with approval of commanding officer same to be removable at any time for failure to perform their duty. Have these elections annually or oftener. Second:—Fix one hour every morning before wash down whether in port or at sea as the time for scrubbing clothes men can not keep off the dirty clothes list who are not allowed sufficient time to keep clean. A new departure and one that would be highly beneficial to all concerned would be school ships to be manned by boys during school vacation making a two months cruise at sea devoting their time to seamanship and gunnery and a flying squadron recruiting volunteers for the four winter months from the unemployed of the cities who would be glad of a chance to make a West India or South American cruise to escape the cold weather they might be given their uniforms tobacco and two or three dollars a month pocket money while putting in their time training in gunnery small boat and other drills in a few years we would have a reserve that would count equal with any in the world. they could be enlisted for 3 years 4 months active service 8 months shore leave without pay 1st cruise board clothes and a dollar a month the second year 4 months cruise and \$2 a month 3d. year 4 months cruise \$5 a month an ordinary seaman's honorable discharge. My object in writing this is to interest you in the opportunity you have to reduce the terrible struggle for life among the unemployed in our awful winters."

The despatch as to selection of a commandant for the Revenue Cutter Service was settled this week by the appointment for one year of Capt. W. G. Ross. An understanding, so it is said at the Treasury Department, has been reached, which contemplates the relief of Captain Ross from this position at the end of the year and the appointment of Capt. F. H. Newcomb, the choice of the old officers of the Service who are not graduates of the Revenue Cutter School. Captain Ross, who has been detailed for one year as commandant of the Service, represents the graduates of the school and was himself one of its first graduates.

Announcement has been made that Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, is to succeed Charles H. Darling as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, when Mr. Darling retires in the fall to accept the lucrative post of Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Newberry has long taken keen interest in the naval militia, and he and the President became friends just before the War with Spain, while Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

THE USE OF THE BAYONET.

In a most interesting conversation this week regarding the use and supposed advantages of the bayonet, Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, had this to say:

"In a war of any magnitude volunteers must form the major portion of the Army, and the arm adopted for the whole Service would be the one found to be the best suited to these volunteers. In order that volunteers may properly understand the bayonet as a weapon of offense or defense, it would require more time for drill than could probably be given them. Furthermore, should they, or veteran troops, be drilled in the bayonet exercise they would immediately feel themselves at a disadvantage if their rifle, with the bayonet fixed, was more than six inches shorter than the arm of their opponent. This would be the case with the present Springfield rifle as compared with those now in use in foreign countries.

"Our volunteers, both North and South, did not hesitate to charge, but seldom intermingled, and in the few hand to hand engagements the clubbed rifle was depended on more than the bayonet. Although their rifles were muzzle loaders having a useful bayonet, they preferred, on reaching very short ranges (say within thirty yards) to ram hastily a load and fire, and even to fall back loading and firing, as those veterans knew that one side or the other would soon give way to the deadly killing.

"The hereditary disposition of some people is connected with the use of steel in battle, and training in the art, combined with tradition (in an old military organization) leads men to engage with it, often at a fearful sacrifice.

"The Japanese, since 1535, have almost worshiped the divine steel of Nippon, and have risked much and lost many souls in their desire to bloody their bayonets. If newspaper articles may be believed, detachments have failed as often as they have won in endeavoring to carry entrenched positions with the bayonet. It would seem that had they used a magazine rifle with even moderate skill at the short ranges, they would have suffered less and succeeded oftener in their reckless bravery, and after all there can be but little doubt that their great victories have been gained by shell and rifle fire.

"The American's birthright is a clear head in battle combined with a delicate trigger. Bunker Hill was held by rifle fire against charging English regiments until their supply of powder was exhausted. King's Mountain was won by riflemen, and New Orleans, where 2,800 men out of 7,000 were killed or wounded, was fought mainly, on our part, with hastily gathered volunteers who were fighting Peninsular veterans who tried to push the American riflemen out of hasty entrenchments with the bayonet. At the Bloody Angle, in the Civil War, the engaged lines were certainly near enough to charge and there is somewhere in Washington a section of an oak tree which shows that the American volunteer preferred to fire even with the muzzle loader rather than charge with the bayonet.

"The question of the moral effect will be urged by the advocates of this weapon, but I am at a loss to recall a single instance, in this country, where the bayonet has demoralized American volunteers.

"Advocates of the bayonet will undoubtedly bring forward in support of their contention the question of night attacks by Infantry which are made necessary by the use of field guns or the contour of the ground passed over.

"If our volunteers were furnished with a rifle without the bayonet, and taught that they must move and maneuver silently at night, and also given practice with the soft-nosed bullet in night firing at very short distance, I believe they would succeed more often in taking entrenched positions with rifle fire than by mixing up in a night mêlée with the bayonet. Some slight command might be retained by officers in the former case; absolutely none in the latter.

"The Japanese loss of life by steel is reported less than one per cent., while their great loss of life before the trenches was undoubtedly due to rifle fire by their opponents.

"The rifle furnished the volunteer will, in the future, be the multiple loader, and the men soon learn that an enemy could not charge so as to reach them with the steel, night or day, provided they made proper and good use of the fire of their weapon.

"Calculations always fail in war, but, for example, it is conceded that 200 yards can be passed over on the charge in two minutes. One thousand men on the defensive could fire three shots each in two minutes with muzzle loaders. If one shot in twenty took effect the number of hits would be 150, not a demolishing loss that would stop the charge. With a multiple loader, under the same conditions, the loss would be 1,000. Charges were not frequent in the day of the muzzle loader, even when opportunity was offered. Is it reasonable to suppose that it will be attempted against troops armed with the multiple loader?"

RETURNING THE BATTLEFLAGS.

Major General Ainsworth, Military Secretary of the Army, is completing arrangements to execute the joint resolution adopted by the last Congress directing the War Department to return to their former owners all Confederate battleflags captured by the Union forces during the Civil War. To that end he will shortly address a circular letter to the Governors of the former Confederate States requesting instructions for the disposal of flags borne by regiments of their respective States. There are about 440 Confederate flags and standards now stored in the flag room of the War Department, most of them clearly identified, though quite a number are without any marks whatever to show to which States they belong. These flags, together with upwards of one hundred Union flags stored in the same room, are all in a good state of preservation, and their arrangement affords striking testimony to the excellence of the system of classification instituted by General Ainsworth in his organization of the Record and Pension Office. Because of that system it will be easy to identify the old flags and return them to their former owners after the preliminary arrangements have been completed. The unanimous vote of Congress on the resolution authorizing the return of these flags has deeply impressed the surviving veterans of the Confederate armies, and Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, has issued the following proclamation in recognition of the proceeding: "I would be derelict in my duty not to give expression to the satisfaction that fills the heart of every Confederate veteran for the unanimity with which the national legislature passed the bill restoring the Confederate battleflags to the several States and the readiness with which the measure was approved by the President. This action is fresh evidence that there are now in our

grand country no sectional lines—no south, no north, east or west—but that we are all Americans, devoted to one common country. And I urge upon all parties, North or South, who have colors in their possessions to return them at once to the State capitals."

It is earnestly to be hoped that the States receiving these old flags of the Confederate armies will make arrangements for their careful preservation as illustrations of the national conflict in which they were borne. It would be particularly fortunate indeed if the former Confederate States could unite in an agreement whereby these flags and all the others now collected in Richmond and other Southern capitals could be assembled in a single group, together with other relics of the Civil War, in a permanent museum. The battleflags of the Confederacy, like those of the Union, bear their own testimony to the valor of American arms. Some of the Confederate flags to be seen in Washington and Richmond also tell a pathetic story of the courage and sacrifice of American womanhood. For among those faded banners there are some that were manifestly at one time the gowns of maids or matrons. Some are of silk, but they are mostly of merino or cheaper fabrics which still bear the seams of the dress-maker. Nearly all are faded; some are torn by shot or shell and many bear the stains received in titanic battles.

There was little uniformity in the Confederate flags, except in the battleflag. States and special organizations had their own colors, although the stars and bars were really distinctive throughout the war. The battleflag was of correct heraldic design, handsome and distinctive, and in no way resembled the Union battleflag. It was of red with a blue saltire edged with white and bore thirteen stars. The Confederate battleflag, which was really carried on a hundred battlefields, became the Union of the later Confederate flag flown on ships and from buildings—a white, oblong flag, with a union in the upper corner, next the staff. This was also used as a battle flag, but apparently more in the West than in the East. A great many were captured by General Sherman's army and among these there is again no small variety. Some have as a union the battle flag without the white edging to the cross; others, again, have the colors reversed—that is, the field of the union is blue and the cross red.

Among the flags in the War Department is one four-and-a-half by seven feet which belonged to the 33d Mississippi and was captured at Peach Tree Creek. It has heavy bullion stars and a heavy fringe of white silk, but, again, a small flag has a field of white cotton, the red of the union is merino and the blue is flannel. Another peculiar but handsome flag is that of the 47th North Carolina Volunteers, captured by a Pennsylvania regiment on April 2, 1865, at Sutherland Station. It has a broad white stripe, a broad blue stripe and a red band along the staff, the width of both stripes, bearing single large star and an inscription. It is in an excellent state of preservation, but fastened to a rough branch. This style of flag was also carried by other regiments and other examples of it are to be found in Washington and probably elsewhere. The flag of the 38th Alabama, captured by General Anson G. McCook at Missionary Ridge, is, again, of peculiar design, being a blue field with a white edge, and an oval white center, upon which is embroidered in black "38th ALA."

Mr. Gherardi Davis, in an article on Confederate flags published in the New York Tribune, and from which we derive these facts, describes a flag in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, which is of red and white with a black shield-shaped center. This flag, he says, was carried at Battery Wagner and Fort Sumter, and belonged to the Carolina Light Infantry. In the same museum is a flag of the 1st and 3d Florida, of the same general appearance as the battle flag, but in coloring different, for the field is red, the cross white, edged with blue, and the stars orange. In the center is a heart-shaped shield, with the names of the regiments and star. Another flag of peculiar design is one in Washington, evidently originally a signal flag, red with a white St. Andrew's cross, and the inscriptions in black "Fort Sumter" and "Battery Wagner."

LAUNCH OF THE WASHINGTON.

Without any hitch, the fine armored cruiser Washington was launched from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden, N.J., on March 18, in the presence of some 15,000 spectators. Miss Helen Stuart Wilson, daughter of ex-Senator Wilson, State of Washington, deftly christened the vessel. Instead of sawing through the usual sole piece to release the vessel, a workman under the bow of the ship turned on the hydraulic valve that released the two steel triggers amidships that caused them to release their grip on the iron blocks holding the sliding cradle in position. At the same instant it released the pressure of two 150-ton hydraulic rams in front of the sliding cradle on either side of the vessel and at the bow, the pressure from which started the vessel on her downward plunge.

Among the special guests were: Charles S. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Lieut. Comdr. Isam Takeshita, Japanese naval attaché; Comdr. Alexandre Boutakoff, Russian naval attaché; Capt. W. H. Beebler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beebler; Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N.; Miss Maud Wadsworth, of Spokane; Ruth Stone, of Walla Walla, and Grace Denny, of Seattle, Washington, maids of honor; ten school girl friends of Miss Wilson, chaperoned by Miss Kathryn Hargraves, of New York, who acted in that capacity, because of the illness of the sponsor's mother; John H. McGraw, representing Governor Mead, of Washington; John L. Wilson, ex-Senator, State of Washington.

The Washington is designed as a flagship. The arrangements of quarters will provide for forty-four officers and 814 men. The keel was laid Sept. 23, 1903. The contract price is \$4,035,000. She will have a displacement of 14,518 tons, and a large proportion of her armor plate is on and nearly all her machinery, engines, boilers, piping and tubing installed. Her dimensions are: Length on water line, 502 feet; breadth at load water line, 72 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; mean draught on trial displacement, 25 feet; mean draught at maximum load, 27 feet; coal bunker capacity, 2,000 tons. She is expected to attain a speed of 22 knots an hour, and her engines will be vertical twin-screw, four cylinder, triple expansion type, of a combined I.H.P. of not less than 23,000. There will be sixteen Babcock and Wilson boilers of straight water tube type, placed in eight water-tight compartments.

The main battery will consist of four 10-inch breech-loading rifles; sixteen 6-inch breech-loading rifles, and twenty-two 3-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery comprises twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic rapid-fire guns, two 1-pounder automatic and two 1-pounder

rapid-fire guns; two .30-caliber Gatlings and six .30-caliber Colt automatic guns and two 3-inch field guns.

The vessel will be heated with steam and lighted with electricity. There will be steel masts forward and aft, the foremast having an upper and lower top, the mainmast a lower top only. The masts will be arranged for wireless telegraphy.

NOMINATIONS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The President has designated the following principals and alternates for examination for admission to the United States Military Academy in the class entering the Academy in 1906:

PRINCIPALS.

Joseph P. Aleshire, son of Major James B. Aleshire, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

John L. Clem, Jr., son of Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson Christian, grandson of General (Stonewall) Jackson.

Creswell Garlington, son of Col. E. A. Garlington, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., and nephew of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

Burton Young Read, son of Capt. G. W. Read, 9th Cav., and grandson of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young.

Stanley Maddox Rumbough, son of Capt. D. J. Rumbough, Art. Corps, and grandson of the late Major Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Charles Walter Rowell, son of Capt. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf., killed in action July 10, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba, and grandson of the late Major Gen. Frank Wheaton.

Frederick S. Strong, son of Major F. S. Strong, Art. Corps.

Daniel Huston Torrey, son of Major G. W. Torrey, 24th Inf., and grandson of the late Col. Dan Huston, 5th Inf.

Frank Lazelle Van Horn, son of the late Col. J. Van Horn, 8th Inf.

John J. Waterman, son of Capt. J. C. Waterman, 7th Cav.

Ivens Jones, son of Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

ALTERNATES.

Donald Connolly, son of the late Capt. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf.

Gerald Ellis Cronin, son of Cornelius Cronin, late gunner, U.S.N.

Alfred H. Erck, son of Sergt. Philip F. Erck, Hospital Corps.

Walter Moore, son of David Moore, an enlisted man of the Navy, who lost his life on the Passaic.

James Irvin Muir, son of Capt. Charles H. Muir, General Staff.

Summerfield Fairfax Norwood, son of the late Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav.

Kenneth Polhemus, son of Major Adrian S. Polhemus, U.S.A., retired, and grandson of Brig. Gen. G. H. Weeks, retired.

Willard Karle Richards, son of Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, retired, and grandson of Lieut. Col. Melzar Richards, 24th N.Y. Cav., killed April 5, 1865.

William Trent Rossell, Jr., son of Lieut. Col. W. T. Rossell, C.E., U.S.A.

Myles Standish Slocum, son of Major H. J. Slocum, 2d Cav.

Robert Breckinridge Steele, son of 1st Lieut. T. B. Steele, Art. Corps.

George Ball Ward, son of Lieut. F. K. Ward (Cavalry), I.G. Dept., U.S.A.

BENEFITS OF JIU-JITSU.

In connection with the work of the special board of Army and Navy officers appointed by the President to consider the general question of physical training at the Military and Naval Academies, the following interesting report on jiu-jitsu by United States Consul Marshal Hallstead at Birmingham, England, has been referred by the Secretary of State to the Navy Department and by Secretary Morton to the special board: "To an interviewer who asked him what constituted a peculiar characteristic of Japan's naval service, Admiral Kamimura, writes Reuter's Tokio correspondent, said that it was the training in jiu-jitsu and fencing. Both of these are old arts, and the Samurais of yore and their descendants had received training in them. 'They have no direct relation,' said the admiral, 'with the naval training of the modern system, but the indirect result is really wonderful. However expert one may be in all the technical points of a man's naval education, if he lacks presence of mind his services count very little in times of war. The training in jiu-jitsu not only develops one's physical power and agility, but it also tends to make him resourceful in meeting all kinds of emergencies and surprises.'

"When I took the cadets abroad on a navigation cruise I found those who were experts in either of the two old arts were the most efficient and capable. Their physical development, together with mental activity, makes them able to stand hardships much better than ordinary men. My impression has been further strengthened by the present war. I would recommend not only naval men, but all young men to devote some hours of their time to learning either one of the arts, or still better, both of them." This remark of the admiral is borne out by facts. A man who has attained a certain degree of proficiency in jiu-jitsu would never fall down flat even if he were suddenly thrown down from a height. The mental activity and the physical adjustment of muscles go together so quickly and harmoniously that whenever the pose is thrown out of balance the command of the mind to restore it into the normal condition is carried out quick as lightning, as if by instinct. While going through the training either in fencing or jiu-jitsu the first requisite is the concentration of one's mind not only on the point at issue, but on all the possible emergencies. The teacher gradually leads his pupil to think out for himself all sorts of contingencies by attacks and assaults during the exercises. Jiu-jitsu, when literally translated, means 'art of softness.' The fundamental idea lies in overcoming the strong, not by brutal energy, but by a soft though unyielding power. The police of London are studying jiu-jitsu, being detailed in squads for instruction at the gymnasium at Sun Hill, London.

The U.S.S. Petrel sailed from Honolulu on March 15, bound for Midway Island, with supplies and mails, and may be expected to arrive at that lonesome islet within the next twelve days. The Petrel will not remain there long, the island having no harbor or roadstead in which a vessel can lie in safety.

THE MILITARY STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
Referring to your comments on the position taken by the New Orleans Picayune concerning the General Staff of the Army some weeks since, will you allow one whose knowledge of the personnel of the Service extends over many years, and to all arms, to say that in his judgment the position taken by the Picayune is, in the main, fully sustained by the general sentiment of the Army.

It may be stated as a fact, without personalities or reflection upon the ability of those now on the detail, that a feeling of hostility to the General Staff feature does exist in the Service. The objections are twofold, and are based (1) upon its effect upon the general efficiency and well-being of the Army, and (2) upon the method followed, in the first instance, in the creation of this body. On the ground of efficiency it is held that with our small military establishment, even granting that a General Staff may, under some conditions, be the best means of administering the affairs of the military body, ours, both in numbers and in rank, is unduly large; that it separates altogether too many officers from their more legitimate duties, throwing their work upon a body of men already and always depleted in numbers by unavoidable causes, and upon whom falls the drudgery of the Service; that there is not a sufficient amount of proper work nor enough profit to the Army at large to warrant the withdrawal of so large a number of officers from duty with troops, or for the large additional expense incurred in the maintenance of a General Staff.

Upon the ground of the second objection, it may be said that when the law creating the General Staff went into effect, from the standpoint of a large part of the older officers of the Army, the expected happened. An examination of the individual records of the officers comprising this body will show, especially among the higher grades, a very noticeable absence of officers who, through their service as captains and subalterns, stuck to their companies and troops, and did the hard work of the Army, and the presence, with but few exceptions, of those whose service has been made up, in large part, of so-called fancy duty—detached service, staff duty away from their commands, or staff duty in their regiments, or of men who early in their military careers, had drifted into the permanent staff corps—in other words, it is made up largely of men whose service has not been with troops, but of those to whom have fallen, we shall not attempt to say how, the favors and soft details of the Army. It may be said in this connection that the profound mistrust with which the proposed scheme of promotion by selection has been received by the Army at large has its foundation in the belief, or rather the certainty, that the same spirit of favoritism which appears to have controlled, in large measure, the selection of the General Staff, and which, at the outbreak of the Spanish War, gave so many of the assignments to the higher commands to officers on duty in the staff bureaus of the War Department at Washington, where, it may safely be assumed, their services in war-time were especially needed, rather than to officers serving with their regiments and doing a soldier's duty. It is a hatred of the spirit of favoritism and a knowledge of its power as a disturbing element to the peace, well-being and efficiency of the Army, that underlies the bitter opposition to the proposed scheme of promotion by selection, as it does also to seeing placed in practical control of the Army a self-perpetuating body, however worthy may be its individual members, constituted as this has been and will continue to be constituted. The feudal time proverb of "A friend at court is better than to have taken a city," which finds its modern expression in the saying that, for an officer of the Army or Navy, a Senator for a father-in-law is better than the best duty-record of the Service, is founded too much on fact and on all human experience; is too powerful a factor to be ignored by the fair-minded, when it comes to determining where promotions and preferments shall fall. "Selection" means favor in the military as well as in the civilian walks of life.

In these days of transition one can but wish that we might have attained the ideal for which we have been striving since our Army first came into being, but never quite attained, an army commanded, in fact as well as in name, under the President, by a single military chief. This would, in our judgment, attain infinitely better results, with our small military establishment, than the town-meeting method of advice and control now under experiment, even though this latter body may, in the absence of practical experience, be able to bring to its aid all the book-lore of the ages.

X.Y.Z.

A CONVERSATION ON PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
The writer happened to be present at a leader, to wit: That the policy of the President in the "selection of brigadiers," after a conference with the Chief of Staff and Secretary of War and a consideration of the Cabinet, is that there is absolutely no chance for officers who may now apply for retirement with advanced rank to be made brigadiers on the active list.

Colonel A remarked: "This is certainly not a just conclusion, nor is it fair under existing law, which allows an officer physically and mentally qualified, to serve actively until he is sixty-four years of age, unless the President chooses to exercise his right of peremptory retirement after sixty-two years of age or forty-five years' service as an officer. Nor is it just to place a few faithful and gallant old officers in position to be forced aside to make way for younger or older men, their juniors, that they may be advanced to the grade of brigadier general, with the expectation that the older officers will retire rather than put up with such indignity?"

B, a much younger officer than Colonel A, defended the policy on the grounds of expediency and necessity to give a flow to promotion, stating that those officers could not expect to advance to a higher grade than that of a brigadier general.

Colonel A, while admitting the fact that the rank of brigadier is as high as any of the colonels may attain, positively disagreed with B's other statements, and went on to say that the appointment of the old colonels to brigadiers, instead of interfering with promotion, would give it a wholesome flow from the grade of the colonel to that of the junior second lieutenant, and would take promotion out of its present spasmodic state and place it on a wholesome and satisfactory basis. "Promotion by seniority," he said, "under ordinary conditions, is the only safe way, and the only one that will foster esprit de corps, without which an army does not amount to much. Now, B, tell me why an officer who has less active service

and less time to serve than I should be advanced to the grade of brigadier? Your answer may be anticipated: 'You may retire at once with the advanced grade and the other officers cannot.'

"This is certainly a weak argument against an efficient and experienced class of officers, who, by virtue of long and faithful service, have come under a kindly and just law, passed by the representatives of the American people, which we all duly appreciate. But I hold this law was not specially passed to benefit the officers on the active list, because officers who have been retired as far back as the beginning of the Civil War come under its benefit. To my mind, the mere fact of such a law being on the statute books, should in no way militate against the old officers, who, by their energy and persistent self-sacrifice to duty, brought our small army of regulars to such a state of excellence as to fit them to pass over the works of San Juan Hill, Kettle Hill and El Caney. The old officers, against whom this peculiar distinction is made, were the captains who led their companies in these affairs when their commanders from wounds were unable to lead them, and later these same officers led their men in affairs in the Philippines and at Tien Tsin, China. They were gallant officers then and the records show that they stood the strain physically, quite as well, if not better, than the younger officers. One of many, I now recall to mind, a well-up colonel of Infantry on the active list. He went through every phase of our recent affairs in Cuba, the Philippines and China, without losing any active duty until he was twice seriously wounded at Tien Tsin, China, and is still strong and able to perform duty. Let me say to you that many who have received this much desired recognition, are not the men who were most active in the battles or affairs of our last wars. Why would it not be just and fair to give the old colonels the advanced grade on the active list, to allow them to serve awhile and to give them their commissions as brigadiers, thereby inducing the feeling that their recent service has been duly recognized and appreciated?"

B. "The justice of your statement is recognized, and while a star might, under the latest rulings, fall on my shoulders, still I hope, because the retention of the old colonels a year or so longer on the active list in a higher grade will effect the younger officers but very little, that the sentence passed, or the policy decided upon, may not be irrevocable."

Colonel A: "I thank you for the fairness of your remarks. The President, who served as a soldier in the Cuban campaign, let it be hoped, will yet do full justice to the old colonels, and will permit them to pass with dignity from the active to the retired list of the Army."

LISTENER.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the discussion pertaining to the two propositions for amendment of the constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association, the paramount question of equity is mostly lost sight of. A member may or may not favor the level rate plan. That it is the only safe plan all persons who have closely studied life insurance matters will agree. But that is not the vital issue. The older members who now consider themselves unjustly assessed, simply contend for equity and honesty. They created and built up the association, paying all assessments for about eighteen years, and accumulated a reserve of about \$160,000, when, by an amendment to the constitution, largely misunderstood and voted mostly by proxy, they were put forward in age the very eighteen years during which they had been paying and building up, whereby their assessments were very largely increased, while new members were admitted for all time on assessments of the age of entry, and with full participation in the reserve created by the older members.

Thus it resolves itself into a question of principle—whether all shall be placed on one and the same basis and equity established, or the creators and builders on one disadvantageous plane and the new members on a highly favorable basis which they did not participate in creating. That is the essence of the whole controversy. Surely equity and mutuality demand that all members shall be on one and the same footing. All the older members are willing to pay their due proportion to any extent, but simply demand one equitable basis for all.

J. G. C. LEE.

Brig. Gen., U.S.A., retired.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Auditor for the Navy Department refused to allow Lieut. Francis Boughter, U.S.N., the \$200 a year extra pay which he claimed as aide to Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, P.S.N., one of the lower number admirals. The Auditor held that he was entitled to only \$150 a year, the amount allowed an aide to a brigadier general of the Army. On appeal the Comptroller has overruled this decision, holding that the rear admirals of the nine lower numbers, except for purposes of their own pay and allowances, are rear admirals with the relative rank under Section 1460, Revised Statutes, of major generals in the Army, and that their aides are entitled under Section 1261, Rev. Stat., to \$200 a year in addition to the pay of their rank. The Comptroller says of the law eliminating the grade of commander from the active list of the Army: "It will be noticed that the proviso does not specify that a rear admiral of the nine lower numbers shall have the relative rank and pay of a brigadier general, but merely that he shall receive the same pay and allowances. The law provides for eighteen rear admirals for the Navy, that is, for eighteen officers each with the rank of rear admiral, and except for the purposes of fixing their own pay and allowances, I do not think the proviso limiting the pay and allowances of the rear admirals of the nine lower numbers to the pay and allowances of brigadier generals in the Army affects the rank given them. If Congress had intended to assimilate their rank as well as pay and allowances to that of a brigadier general, they might easily have so expressed it."

The particular question as to the pay of aide here decided was not determined in the Croseley case.

In the case of Private Powell, M.C., the Comptroller decides that the erroneous computation in a court-martial decision of the amount of pay to be forfeited does not render the sentence uncertain or ambiguous. As the law determines the amount of pay, the statement in the sentence of the amount of money forfeited is mere surplusage and the meaning of the sentence is certain and unambiguous, notwithstanding an inaccuracy in that statement.

The Comptroller of the Treasury on March 15, in reply to a query from the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, decided that enlisted men in the Marine Corps detailed as

clerks and messengers are entitled to commutation of rations only under such conditions as enlisted men in the Army are so entitled under Art. 1249, A.R. As enlisted men in the Army on duty at forts and stations are not allowed commutation of rations, enlisted men in the Marine Corps on duty at posts can not be allowed commutation of rations. In a decision of Jan. 22, 1904, it was held that enlisted men of the Marine Corps detailed as clerks and messengers at headquarters, Washington, D.C., were entitled to commutation of rations, not because they were detailed as clerks and messengers, but because they were on detached duty, stationed in a city where subsistence was not furnished by the Government. In the case of 1st Lieut. J. K. Tracy, U.S.M.C., appointed post quartermaster and post treasurer at Guam Sept. 19, 1904, the Comptroller decided that "by the operation of Section 1612, Rev. Stat., an officer of the Marine Corps is entitled to the same pay for mounted service as an officer of corresponding grade in the Infantry of the Army for like service." If, therefore, "Lieutenant Tracy is assigned to duty which requires him to be mounted, and that fact is certified to by the commandant of the Marine Corps or the officer under whom he may be serving at the time, Paymaster McMillan is authorized to credit him with mounted pay for the time he is so employed."

The question has arisen whether the reappropriation in the Act of April 27, 1904, of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$500,000 for submarines, made in the Act of March 3, 1903, is an annual or a permanent appropriation. The Comptroller decides that it is an annual one and its expenditure is limited by Sec. 3690, Rev. Stat. But, as an annual appropriation remains available for two years after the close of the fiscal year, it can be used during these two years to pay for work contracted for, but not completed, or for expenses incurred, within the year.

MIDSHIPMAN ARROWOOD DISMISSED.

Despite the representations of misinformed religious enthusiasts, the President, acting upon the recommendation of the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet and the Acting Secretary of the Navy, has confirmed the sentence of dismissal for desertion in the case of Midshipman Milton W. Arrowood. It is unnecessary to review at this time the case of Arrowood. It is unique in the annals of the Navy. The vilifying letters of the boy's father hurt only their author and his son, and the Navy Department is to be congratulated upon the policy it has pursued of absolutely ignoring this clergyman, whose pugnacity is only excelled by his ignorance of the Navy. Following is the official announcement made at the Navy Department of the findings, and sentence, and of their approval. The sentence involves disfranchisement:

March 25, 1905. The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Midshipman Milton W. Arrowood, U.S.N., tried by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, is herewith respectfully submitted: This officer has been found guilty of "desertion," and sentenced "to be dismissed from the United States Navy." His offense consisted of deserting from the U.S.S. Kearsarge at Hampton Roads, Va., on Jan. 6, 1905, and continuing in desertion until he was apprehended and delivered on board the receiving-ship Hancock, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 13, 1905. The proceedings, finding, and sentence of the court in this case were approved March 10, 1905, by the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, the convening authority, and by him forwarded to the Department. As recommended by the Judge Advocate General, the record in this case is, in conformity with the provisions of Article 53 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy (Section 1624 of the Revised Statutes), respectfully forwarded to the President of the United States with recommendation that the sentence be confirmed. Charles H. Darling, Acting Secretary.

White House, March 23, 1905. The sentence in the case of Midshipman Milton W. Arrowood, U.S.N., is hereby confirmed. Theodore Roosevelt.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

S.O. 70, Feb. 28, 1905, Navy Department, directs that in recommending warrant officers for appointment as ensigns in the Navy, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, commanding and executive officers will answer fully certain interrogatories given in the order, and add such general remarks as they may desire to make.

A recent private letter from New Orleans gives glowing accounts of the receptions and attentions bestowed upon the officers of the Brooklyn during that vessel's stay at the Crescent city on the occasion of Mardi Gras festivities. The officers and men of this ship made a distinctly favorable impression upon the society of New Orleans and great regret has been expressed at the brevity of the vessel's visit.

On June 29 there will retire from the active list of the Navy the last of the "War Engineers," Capt. Richard Inch, U.S.N. Captain Inch is the last of the former engineer officers of the Navy who came into the Service from civil life at the outbreak of the Civil War. It is true there are several officers of the former Engineer Corps who were in the Service as acting assistant engineers during the war, but they were mustered out at the conclusion of hostilities and were subsequently appointed to the regular Service from civil life. The former engineer officers next below Captain Inch are graduates from Annapolis. Captain Inch entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer Sept. 8, 1863.

The Lighthouse Board received a cable from Bahia, Brazil, to the effect that the two light vessels, numbers 76 and 83, arrived at that port safely with all on board well. These vessels sailed from New York on their long voyage Feb. 14 and will probably arrive at their destination by the end of May if all goes well. They go out for service on the Pacific coast.

A test of an oil composition as a fuel began at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., March 22. The torpedo-boat McKee is being used for the tests. Both boilers were filled with cold water of the same temperature and the oil composition and coal were tried as to their usefulness in getting up steam alongside each other. With the new petroleum composition steam could be made in nine minutes, about one-third the time it takes coal to do the same work.

The four 13-inch guns of the battleship Indiana were safely placed on board at the navy yard, New York, March 22, under the direction of Naval Constructor Nutting, U.S.N. At eight a.m. the four guns were on the floating crane Hercules at the ordnance dock, one-fourth of a mile from the battleship. At fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock the guns were in the turrets and the men were getting ready for the turret armor. The guns weigh twenty-five tons each and are thirty-nine feet long, with a diameter of four feet at the breech.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Fobley D. Evans ordered to command March 21; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, Commander of Coast Squadron; Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of Battleship Squadron. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. William H. Reeder. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barrette. Arrived March 20 at Habana, Cuba.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. Arrived March 20 at Habana, Cuba.

Cruiser Division.

(Attached to Battleship Squadron.)

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, Senior Officer.

Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived March 20 at Habana, Cuba.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns, Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex McCrackin. Sailed March 22 from Habana, Cuba, to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to the relief of the Abarenda.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, Commander. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Arrived March 19 at the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba.

CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Santo Domingo City.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

NEWPORT, composite gunboat, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived March 22 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, Commander. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickins), Capt. George A. Bicknell. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the naval station, Key West.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the naval station, Key West, Fla.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the naval station, Key West, Fla.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the naval station, Key West, Fla.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., unless otherwise noted.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived March 23 at Habana, Cuba.

STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Arrived March 22 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Lieut. C. D. Stearns to command on March 30.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement, John W. Holmes, master. Aground on the Florida coast, near Fort Lauderdale. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

CÆSAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Arrived March 18 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived March 23 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived March 21 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

HERCULES (tug), Lieut. Charles B. McVay. Arrived March 23 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones.

Sailed March 22 from the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Sailed March 18 from Newport News, Va., for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marix. Arrived March 23 at Newport News, Va. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller. At the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba.

RAIRIE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. John F. Parker. Arrived March 23 at Newport News, Va.

TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. In Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. In Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

BUFFALO, C., 6 guns, Capt. William H. Everett. At San Diego, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. At Panama, R. of P. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. In Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PETREL, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed March 22 from Midway for the naval station, Honolulu, H.I.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roller. In Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Sailed March 16 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral William M. Folger, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. Will leave for the Asiatic Fleet about March 25.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Hong Kong, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, L.D.G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougal. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 guns, (pennant boat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander.

RAINBOW, C. (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Herrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived March 21 at Suez, Egypt. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. Arrived March 21 at Hong Kong, China.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN, Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanomo, Cuba. Address there.

COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed March 19 from Newport News, Va., for the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Isles. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John Gibbons. Sailed March 21 from the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DOROTHÉA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying duty on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Arrived March 17 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

FERN (tender), 3 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HIST, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IVANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASSOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shirtcliff, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va. Address there.

NEW YORK, A.C., 18 guns, Capt. John J. Hunker. Is being placed out of commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PEORIA. Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco.

PISCATAQUA (tug), Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PURITAN

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission
 BLAKELY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 MANLY, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 MCKEE, At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.
 SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, PORTER, SHUBRICK, and submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship), Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. The Saratoga sailed March 2 from Philadelphia for a cruise in the West Indies, the itinerary of which will be as follows: Leave Philadelphia March 2, arrive St. Kitts March 15; leave St. Kitts March 22, arrive Santa Cruz March 24; leave Santa Cruz March 29, arrive St. Thomas March 30; leave St. Thomas April 11, arrive San Juan April 12; leave San Juan April 18, arrive Philadelphia May 1. The postoffice address of the ship while on cruise will be in care of the Postmaster, New York city, domestic postage only being required.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco.
 FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 16, 1905.

Appointments in the Marine Corps.

To be second lieutenants: Edward W. Sturdevant, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Andrew B. Drum, of Virginia; Victor I. Morrison, of New York; Maurice E. Shearer, a N.C.O. of the Marine Corps; Ward Ellis, Kas.; Harry G. Bartlett, Md.; Charles A. Lutz, Ill.; Cathloun Anerum, S.C.; David M. Randall, Kas.; Holland M. Smith, Ala.; John R. Henley, Ga.; Ralph S. Keyser, Va.; John D. Nevin, Pa.; Henry S. Green, N.J.; Valentine V. Sweeney, N.Y., and Ralph L. Shepard, Mass.

Promotions in the Navy.

Pay Insp. Eustace B. Rogers, to be a pay director from March 13, 1905.

Paymr. Frank T. Arms, to be a pay inspector from March 13, 1905.

P.A. Paymr. William R. Bowne, to be a paymaster from March 13, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. Chester G. Mayo, to be a passed assistant paymaster from March 13, 1905.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 17, 1905.

Promotion in the Navy.

Gunner Clifford H. Sheldon, to be a chief gunner in the Navy from April 27, 1904.

MEMORANDA 47, FEB. 1, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes decisions from the Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the following:

No authority for making advances to civilian employees, a disbursing officer who makes a payment to a surety before the equities have been determined assumes the risk of such payment.

An officer, traveling under orders from Cavite, P.I., to Guam, L.I., via San Francisco, whose orders are modified, is entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred at

San Francisco while awaiting first conveyance to Guam, prior to receipt of said modified orders.

A chief engineer, retired, placed upon active duty, is entitled, while so serving, to the same pay he would have received had he continued on the active list.

The pay officer on the receiving ship Panther at League Island is entitled to the services of a clerk.

A naval officer on the retired list, ordered to active duty and granted leave, is entitled to the pay provided for an officer on the active list while on leave of absence.

The officer in charge of the deserters' roll should, in the case of a marine who has overdrawn his clothing account, include such amount in statement of his account.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A naval officer performing duty at sea is not entitled to the ten per cent. increase provided for Army officers detailed for shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States. A naval officer traveling on a merchant steamer to the United States from sea duty abroad, or traveling from the United States for duty on "The Asiatic Station," is entitled only to "shore-duty pay" during the passage.

A naval officer assigned to duty as aide to a rear admiral is entitled to \$200 in addition to the regular pay of his rank, but not to mounted pay.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 17.—Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith, retired, report commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and take station in New York, N.Y., as general inspector of machinery building for the Navy on the Atlantic Coast.

Capt. W. W. Kimball, member of the Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C.

Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, commissioned a captain from Feb. 21, 1905.

Comdr. A. E. Culver, commissioned a commander from Feb. 12, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieut. A. F. H. Yates, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Lieut. C. Shackford, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 21, 1905.

Lieut. H. L. Brinser, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Lieut. E. B. Larimer, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Lieut. R. E. Pope, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 21, 1905.

Ensign R. P. Craft, detached Kentucky, March 30, 1905; to Maine, March 31, 1905.

Med. Dir. D. Dickinson, detached duty naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., etc.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and additional duty in command of the naval hospital at that place, April 5, 1905.

Med. Dir. H. Wells, detached duty naval hospital, Newport, R.I., etc., April 3, 1905; to duty in command of the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Med. Dir. W. G. Farwell, detached duty naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., April 4, 1905; to home.

Med. Insp. S. H. Dickson, detached Kearsarge; to Maine.

Med. Insp. L. G. Heneberger, to Newport, R.I., April 3, 1905, for duty in command of the naval hospital at that place.

Surg. C. D. Langhorne, commissioned a surgeon from March 3, 1903.

Surg. M. K. Johnson, detached Tacoma; to Maine.

Surg. E. J. Grow, commissioned a surgeon from March 3, 1903.

Surg. I. W. Kite, detached Maine; to Kearsarge.

Surg. A. G. Grunwell, commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from March 3, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Sept. 28, 1904.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. Stuart, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from June 7, 1904.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, detached Kearsarge; to Tacoma.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. O. Shiffert, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Dec. 26, 1903.

Asst. Surg. H. M. Tolfree, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 13, 1905; to Washington, D.C., April 15, 1905; examination for promotion, then wait orders.

Pay Dir. C. M. Ray, commissioned a pay director in the Navy from Feb. 18, 1905.

Paymr. F. F. Sackett, to Kentucky March 31, 1905.

Paymr. H. E. Jewett, detached Kentucky March 31, 1905; to home and wait orders.

Col. W. P. Biddle, commissioned a colonel in the Marine Corps from Feb. 28, 1905.

Chief Btsn. H. Sweeney, commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from June 8, 1904.

Chief Sailmaker J. C. Herbert, retired, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to home.

War. Mach. C. S. Joyce, orders March 16, to Alabama, revoked; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Paymr. Clk. F. H. Ramsay, appointment dated June 24, 1904, for duty on board the Kentucky, revoked.

MARCH 18.—Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, placed on the retired list of the Navy from March 31, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Section 144 of the Revised Statutes. Detached duty as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet on board the Kearsarge; to home.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, detached duty connection with General Board, Washington, D.C., etc., March 28, 1905; to duty as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet on board the Maine, March 31, 1905.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., March 28, 1905; to Maine, March 31, 1905, duty aide on staff of Rear Admiral Evans.

Lieut. C. B. Brittain, detached duty connection with General Board, Washington, D.C., etc., March 28, 1905; to Maine, March 31, 1905, duty aide on staff of Rear Admiral Evans.

Carp. A. L. Sundquist, orders to Charleston revoked; continue duty at naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

MARCH 19.—SUNDAY.

MARCH 20.—Capt. W. Swift, report Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for duty as assistant to that bureau, March 28, 1905.

Capt. J. E. Pillsbury, detached duty as assistant to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., March 28, 1905; to duty as chief of staff, North Atlantic Fleet, on board the Maine, March 31, 1905.

Capt. J. C. Wilson, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Feb. 12, 1905.

Comdr. H. T. Mayo, commissioned a commander in the Navy from Feb. 21, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Jones, commissioned a commander in the Navy from Feb. 21, 1905.

Lieut. C. H. Woodward, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1904.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Surg. E. S. Bogert, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., March 25, 1905; to West Virginia.

Paymr. Clk. E. P. Weaver, appointed fleet paymaster's clerk, North Atlantic Fleet, duty Maine, from March 20, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. E. K. Baker, appointed paymaster's clerk, duty connection settlement accounts, Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., from March 20, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. A. M. Jones, appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Kearsarge, from March 20, 1905.

War. Mach. A. Skinner, discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment at the U.S. General Hospital at that place.

MARCH 21.—Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Eberle, detached duty on staff of Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., on board the Kearsarge, March 31, 1905; to Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, detached duty on staff of Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., on board the Kearsarge, March 31, 1905; to Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison, to New York, N.Y., and report commandant navy yard at that place, for medical survey, then wait orders.

Lieut. K. McAlpine, appointed a lieutenant in the Navy from March 31, 1905.

Midshipman H. E. Shoemaker, orders Feb. 27, 1905, modified; to Brooklyn.

Med. Insp. N. H. Drake, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. G. P. Lumsden, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Minneapolis.

Surg. F. P. Crandall, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Act. Ast. Surg. C. K. Winn, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Caesar.

Act. Ast. Surg. W. H. Janney, detached Caesar, and resignation accepted to take effect March 22, 1905.

Capt. W. H. Clifford, resignation accepted to take effect May 31, 1905.

Capt. H. R. Lay, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from March 11, 1905.

Act. War. Mach. A. H. Hawley, to Alabama, April 1, 1905.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Hong Kong, March 21, 1905:

First Lieut. W. L. Redles, detached Monadnock; to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. L. C. Palmer, detached staff duty on board the Wisconsin; to home.

Lieut. F. Boughter, detached staff duty on board the Wisconsin; to home.

Lieut. G. Tarbox, detached Wisconsin; to home.

Lieut. W. R. Sexton, detached command Bainbridge; to home.

Comdr. J. B. Milton, orders to command Raleigh revoked; continue duty Naval Station, Cavite.

Comdr. W. A. Marshall, orders to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. B. Milton, orders to command Raleigh revoked; continue duty Naval Station, Cavite.

MARCH 22.—Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Miller, detached Boston; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Phelps, to Navy Department, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1905; duty in Judge Advocate Office.

P.A. Surg. E. M. Blackwell, detached Castine; to Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.

P.A. Surg. C. S. Butler, detached Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to Castine.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Shook, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 15, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. H. W. Browning, appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy from March 15, 1905.

Btsn. P. Shanahan, detached Yankee; to home and wait orders.

Act. Btsn. W. Derrington, detached Castine; to Yankee.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, Cavite, P.I., March 23, 1905:

Rear Admiral W. M. Folger, assumed command of the Asiatic Station March 23, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Blish, to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Y. Stirling, detached staff duty on board the Wisconsin; to home.

MARCH 23.—Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, detailed special duty Navy Department, and resume duties as divisional commander, Battleship Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, on board Alabama.

Comdr. G. W. Mertz, detailed naval recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, and granted leave with permission to go abroad.

Ensign W. F. Bricker, to Alabama, duty as aide, staff of Rear Admiral Davis.

The following assistant surgeons are detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., March 25, and assigned as specified: R.

LINE OFFICER'S OPINION OF CONSTRUCTORS.

Washington, D.C., March 22, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have noted with deep regret the remarks of a naval constructor in the *JOURNAL*, claiming that the constructors should have exclusive control of submarines because they are the men of the highest standing in the line when they graduate, and that the line now attempts to advise too much as to the technical character of ships and to control the constructors by superiority of numbers.

I read the "Captain's" suggestion in the *JOURNAL* that the Secretary should create a "Board on Submarines" from the expert line torpedo officers and skilled engineers and agree with him that the present trouble arises from the fact that a naval constructor has taken unto himself all the engineer and torpedo problems. I thought the captain's suggestion very wise to promote harmony of interests and provide proper protection for the country which must be kept in mind.

I take issue with the constructor upon the point that the line attempts to have too much to say about technical construction of ships. The unchecked arbitrary control of the constructors over character of ships, etc., reached such a notorious stage that Congress refused to provide a naval program and instead ordered the Department to submit to Congress plans for complete ships of harmonious design. Afterwards the General Board prepared a program of construction which did not meet the ideas of the Chief Constructor.

Experience is the only teacher of value, and line officers are continually forced to use the antiquated time-honored devices that the constructors provide because they do not keep abreast of the times and modern international naval development.

The problem is serious, far-reaching, and calls for attention of all people in control of the Navy. The line has too little to say about the character of construction. The fighter should be permitted to choose his weapon—that is a fair proposition. The General Board should have the assistance of constructors in carrying out line ideas. The constructors must not run the Navy under any assumption that wisdom will die with them.

The submarine is a useful example of the unchecked control of the constructors. To compel line officers and men to operate them without the right to insist upon their character is inhuman. It is high time for line officers to defend their rights and lives from destruction in such accidents as happened to the English A1 and A5 submarines, which are practically identical with the U.S. submarines now under contract. Submarines are capable of reasonable and safe development for practical use, if the line, which does the experimenting and risks lives, can have a reasonable jurisdiction in their development. Let the line have more instead of less say in construction matters, Mr. Secretary.

REAR ADMIRAL, Retired.

TEN PER CENT. INCREASE IN PAY PROPER.

Rutherford, N.J., March 21, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 767 of your issue of March 18, you have an article on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to what is "pay proper," as affected by ten per cent. increase in the case of officers serving in, as you put it, "insular possessions." Does this decision apply to all officers receiving ten per cent. increase for foreign service (on longevity pay, of course)? Will officers who served in Alaska and received ten per cent. increase on what was erroneously construed as "pay proper," be entitled to back pay in the shape of ten per cent. on the difference between what they actually drew the increased pay on and their entire pay?

How does this decision of the Supreme Court affect the thousands of enlisted men who drew increased pay at twenty per cent. on their "pay proper" for foreign service? Will it affect officers only, and are the enlisted men to be frozen out? Or did the law under which increased pay was granted apply only to officers in as far as benefits, such as this present one might accrue? In a few words, what is the difference between "pay proper" for an officer, and "pay proper" for an enlisted man? Can the meaning of the phrase be construed differently in each case?

Let us hear from you through the columns of your paper as soon as you possibly can. There are a number of us anxious to know something about it.

PAUL MCLEES.

The Messrs. King, attorneys in the case, inform us that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Mills case as to "pay proper" applies to all officers receiving ten per cent. increase for foreign service who were drawing longevity pay, who served anywhere outside the United States even while on shipboard after March 2, 1901. Between May 26, 1900, and March 2, 1901, it applies to officers who served "in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, and China." These were all the places of foreign service where ten per cent. was paid during that particular period. It does not affect officers before May 26, 1900, as their foreign service increases began only on that date. The Comptroller of the Treasury has just decided that it applies also to the pay of enlisted men. They drew twenty per cent. increase from April 26, 1898, and will get the benefit of this decision from that date on their longevity increases.

THE TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD.

Jasper, Texas, March 18, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Being a constant reader of your journal, I have looked in vain for news as to whether we are to have another maneuver, similar to Manassas, this year. As I look back to the Manassas maneuvers, it makes me anxious to try it again. I am of the opinion it was the best lesson ever given the National Guard. Mistakes were made of course, and most of them were by officers of the militia; but could we expect them to be as proficient as the Regulars? Of course not. The long march to Thoroughfare Gap by Grant's army was hard, but when it was over the boys rejoiced in their experience, and had large tales of suffering to tell to their home folks. I, no doubt, was the oldest officer with the Texas troops, having served through the Civil War from beginning to end, and I stood the fatigue as well, if not better, than any man or officer in the 1st Texas Regiment. I heartily enjoyed the trip and am anxious to go again. I made

many pleasant acquaintances among the Maine, Connecticut and New York officers, and it was a revelation to an old "confid" to see my Texas boys cheering the Northern regiments as they passed by, and possibly cheering the boys whose fathers fought their fathers on the very ground over which we were walking. Truly, the feeling engendered by the war is a thing of the past.

But just think, and with shame I write it, the great rich State of Texas has never done and still refuses to do anything for her National Guard. The United States furnishes arms, uniforms, ammunition, everything for us, and Texas does not appropriate one cent to pay armory rents, nor one cent for to help keep up her militia in any shape, manner or form.

Nothing but the patriotism of the young men keeps the guard up. We captains have to give a heavy bond for the care and preservation of all accoutrements, and mostly have to go down in our pockets to pay for an armory to keep it. I have been captain of a company for sixteen years, and it has cost me from \$250 to \$300 a year to keep the company in shape. I guess every other captain has the same experience, and that is why but few Texas captains hold office more than a few years. If the present Legislature fails to approve Adjutant General Hulen's bill now before them, I am of the opinion that Texas will have no National Guard within six months. We are all getting disgusted with the lack of appreciation shown us by our State.

E. I. KELLIE, Capt., Co. A, 2d Inf., T.N.G.

PHILIPPINE SCOUT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As aptly stated in your issue of March 11, it seems that the Philippine scout officers, who by years of laborious devotion to duty have made their companies what they are, are now to be made the "victims of an apparent injustice." It is believed that many, if not all, of the first lieutenants of scouts have fully earned the reward of promotion to captaincies, but they must now "go 'way back and sit down." This, of course, is due to the law as it stands, and evidently the scout officers had no potential influence to induce remedial legislation in their behalf. Others, not they, will "hit the plum tree" and gather the ripened fruit. Verily, it is better to be a *reaper* than a *sower*.

Is not this method, in effect, a small preliminary dose of "promotion by selection," which, in the minds of some "desk holders," is so essential to insure the efficiency of the line of the Army?

We are in the midst of so many promised improvements, notably the ramrod bayonet "for moral effect," that we gasp with bated breath, What next? STET.

Capt. E. St. G. Holbrook, of the British army, who was with the Japanese army during the early stages of the campaign which culminated in the fall of Port Arthur, publishes an article in the *United Service Magazine*, in which he pays a high tribute to the Japanese private soldier, "whose brilliant and resolute courage, discipline, enthusiasm, training, intelligence, activity, dash, patriotism and contempt for death never have been equaled in any army in the world and never will be." Concerning the Japanese officers, however, Captain Holbrook is more moderate. "It cannot be denied," he declares, "that the officers, from general and staff downwards, though highly trained and efficient, and devoted to their profession with a single-mindedness unknown in other nations, are yet too mechanical in their work, and too tied down to the most carefully preformulated plans for any operation they undertake; consequently, if anything unforeseen occurs, delay ensues, for no forward movement, or battle, is ever allowed till the most minute details of preparation have been thoroughly thought out and elaborated."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 21, 1905.

Fifty midshipmen compose the baseball squad altogether, and the rivalry for positions on the team is quite intense. The infield men of last year remain, with the exception of first base, which Pogram, now graduated, held. Field, however, who played there part of the time, is the most promising man so far for the job. These men were: Gill, shortstop; Theobald, first base; McWhorter, second base; and Stiles, catcher.

The squad has a plebe catcher though, who promises to make Stiles work to hold his place. The newcomer is Bloebaum, a stocky youngster who handles his body well for so early in the season. His throwing to bases was easy and sure. For pitchers this season four of last year's men are still here and some "plebes" are making efforts. Among the latter is Douglass, who came here from the University of Tennessee as an all round athlete. He bade fair to be a star football player, but broke his leg in the game with Princeton last October. He formerly pitched for Tennessee. Douglass shows signs of being the shining light among the men in the box. The pitchers from last year are Raleigh, Hughes, Van Auken and Roberts. Raleigh pitched in the West Point game last May. There is also plenty of timber in the outfield; the most promising are Goldthwaite at left, Cohen in center and Thibault, all of last year. Of the fourth class are Ames, Bacon, Tipton, Dague and Donovan. These with Douglass and Bloebaum are the most promising of the new men. The season opens Saturday, with a game with the nine of George Washington University, of Washington, D.C.

Deloss Cutler, a prisoner on the U.S.S. Santee, escaped Friday night. He was one of thirteen men under arrest for complicity in the robbery of the storeroom on board the U.S.S. Atlanta, and is supposed to be the ringleader. A G.C.M., of which Lieut. Comdr. W. C. P. Muir is president, has been summoned to sit in the cases. For a long time thefts on the Atlanta had been going on. Special officers were secured to work up evidence and the arrests followed.

Within the next few weeks there will be assembled at the Naval Academy the largest fleet of vessels that has ever been assigned to permanent duty at the institution. The old frigate Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship at the battle of Mobile Bay, and the cruiser Newark are expected next month, and with their arrival there will be nine vessels stationed at the Academy; all with the exception of the Standish used for drills, exercises in the firing of torpedoes and fleet maneuvers. It is probable that all except the Talbot and Holland will be used to take the midshipmen on their summer cruise in June.

The command at the Naval Academy marine barracks gave a very pleasant dance Friday night, the first of a series to be given during the spring and summer. The large room was made attractive with flags, pennants and potted plants. A portion of the Naval Academy band furnished music. Over five hundred invitations were sent out, and a large number were accepted. Many of the marine officers stationed at the barracks were present. The committee of arrangements were L. J. Winesburg, chairman; A. J. Levy, D. H. Aron, F. Nebal, J. Miden, S. Sensinger, H. D. Well, F. H. Syren. The dance was a most successful and enjoyable affair.

Quite a large number of onlookers, composed chiefly of

the Naval Academy contingent, gathered in the new armory at the Academy on Saturday night to witness the annual indoor athletic tournament of the midshipmen. The tournament was led by G. A. Alexander of the second class. The program opened with an Indian club exhibition by a company of the fourth class. Midshipman Lesley B. Anderson gave a very clever demonstration of his ability to handle the clubs.

The principal feature of the program was the exercise in jiu-jitsu by Midshipmen William B. Piersol and R. F. McConnell, and in judo by Prof. Y. Yamashita, the Japanese instructor, his assistant, Mr. H. Kitagaki and Midshipmen Heim and Ghormley. The exhibitions were the first given in public in Annapolis, and were watched with much interest. The final bouts in boxing and wrestling for the championship of the Academy for the year were decided. The bouts were closely contested and resulted as follows: Heavyweight wrestling, H. K. Aiken, second class, lost to R. C. Palmer, a much lighter man of the third class. Lightweight wrestling, J. R. Branch, third class, defeated S. F. Helm same class. The heavyweight boxing was awarded to Douglas Howard, second class, after three fierce rounds with H. K. Aiken. The lightweight boxing bouts were postponed until a later date.

The class of 1905, recently graduated, has presented to the director of the Academy band, Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, a handsome gold medal inscribed "Charles A. Zimmerman, from class, 1905, U.S.N.A."

Lieut. H. N. Jensen, U.S.N., recently detached from the Academy and ordered to the Ranger to proceed to the Philippines, left here on Saturday, and as a farewell was given a luncheon at Carvel hall by his friends.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 20, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Lee, from Norfolk, Va., and Miss Knox, from Washington, D.C., arrived in the post on Friday afternoon, and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Lee, 7th Cav. General Lee will leave to-morrow for the East.

Two ball teams, picked from the squadrons of the 8th and 9th Cavalry Squadrons, played a most interesting game Sunday afternoon. For the first few innings the game was very one-sided, the 8th pounding the opposing pitcher all over the lot. When McKnight, of the 9th, went into the box the contest became more even, and after the close it was nip and tuck. Score: 8th Cavalry, 16; 9th Cavalry, 15.

Capt. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, recently promoted and assigned to the 8th Co., Coast Art., accompanied by Mrs. Granger, will leave Saturday for their new station at Fort Mansfield, R.I. Captain Granger has applied for a brief leave and intends visiting several eastern points en route. Capt. E. A. Dean, Med. Dept., who has been East on a leave, returned March 15. Capt. William Lassiter, Field Art., who has been in Washington for the greater part of the winter, a member of the Field Artillery Drill Regulations Board, is expected to return to the post about April 1.

A portion of the Cavalry parade ground has been set aside for the practice of polo, and a number of officers practice there daily.

Troop C, 11th Cav., in the post gymnasium on Wednesday night gave a farewell dance to the 8th Cavalry squadron which left the post for foreign service on March 17. About one hundred couples indulged in dancing, while chairs about the walls and in the balcony were filled with spectators. A number of officers and ladies were present, and during the evening enjoyed several dances. Light refreshments were served. 1st Sergt. M. M. Murray, assisted by Q.M. Sergt. Charles C. Reynolds and Sergt. C. G. Keach, all of Troop C, were in charge of the arrangements, with able assistants in several committees.

The "at home" at Mrs. Godfrey's on Thursday afternoon was in honor of the ladies of the 8th, and the spacious rooms were thronged, in spite of inclement weather. Mesdames Read and McCormack poured tea and chocolate.

Capt. S. McP. Rutherford and E. B. Winans, Lieuts. T. M. Knox, 4th Cav., from Fort Walla Walla, and F. W. Clark, Art. Corps, from West Point, were in the post for several days last week testifying before a G.C.M. which is trying Lieut. Orson L. Early, 8th Cav. The court has now postponed its sessions until certain depositions are received.

The work of building the long retaining wall between the Cavalry barracks and stables is about completed. The macadamizing of Arnold avenue, in front of Carr Hall, is being done by post labor.

A squad of about thirty men contemplate giving a riding exhibition in the riding hall about the last of the month. The men are practising daily for the event, and some startling stunts are promised.

Twelve cases of mumps are receiving the attention of the doctors and nurses in the hospital. It is a long time since so many in the garrison have been so afflicted at the same time.

The Fort Riley Minstrels, composed of members of the 9th Cavalry Squadron, will appear in the theater in town on Friday evening. Shortly before Troops A and B of the squadron left for Washington the troupe appeared in the post theater and made a decided hit. New novelties and the latest songs have been introduced by Captain Armstrong, who is managing the affair. If their appearance in town proves as successful as is hoped, it is the intention to take the troupe to some of the surrounding towns and cities if the necessary permission can be obtained.

About a hundred ministers and other persons attending the conference and anniversary of the Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, visited the post on Saturday afternoon. Last evening the Rev. R. Rett, a member of the conference, spoke in the post chapel. Miss Sarah E. Doebler, of Bethany Hospital of Kansas City, spoke in the Y.M.C.A. rooms on the same evening.

Mrs. Churchill, wife of Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Field Art., arrived last week from the East, where she has been visiting since their departure from Fort Howard, Md.

Plans have been received by the quartermaster for the new hospital for this post, but there will be some delay in advertising for bids. Last year \$40,000 was set aside for the hospital, but the matter has hung fire as this was by no means sufficient. The present plans contemplate three buildings, all connected. The first building, which will come under the present appropriation, will be built in front of and parallel with the present hospital. It will be three stories high with four wards, each of twelve beds. The center will contain the administrative offices, operating room, etc. The second building will be built, it is expected, from funds made available during the coming fiscal year. Over \$100,000 will be necessary to complete the work planned, which will be begun before the last of June.

The 8th Cavalry Squadron, under command of Capt. W. F. Flynn, left Friday on its long journey to the Philippines. The entraining was done very promptly. At about 4:30 o'clock, before the large crowd on hand realized it, the section was steaming from the depot. The families of Captains Duff and Flynn, and the wife of Captain Sirmyer accompanied the squadron. Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller left for Denver on Saturday, a week ago, where they were to join the command. 1st Sergeant Borth and Sergeant Gallagher were accompanied by their families.

The Whist Club was entertained by Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin on the evening of March 14. Besides the usual members there were present Capt. and Mrs. Read, Major and Miss Adams and their guest, Miss Erwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, and Lieut. F. W. Clark.

Major and Miss Adams gave a delightful farewell dinner to some of their friends of the 8th Cavalry on Tues-

day, March 7. The table was beautifully decorated with yellow jonquils, and there were appropriate favors for each guest, accompanied by an original verse on the back of the place cards, which were in the form of yellow roses. These afforded much amusement. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Major and Mrs. Coffin, Miss Erwin, Lieutenants Williams, Elliott and Oliver.

Major and Mrs. Coffin gave a small card party on Wednesday evening of last week in honor of Miss Erwin, who was the guest of Miss Adams. On Saturday, March 18, Major and Mrs. Coffin entertained Capt. and Mrs. Read, Col. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. McGlachlin, Mrs. Mansfield, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Captain Roudiez at dinner.

Miss Erwin, daughter of Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav., who has been visiting Miss Adams for the past three weeks, returned to her home at Fort Leavenworth on Friday.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 19, 1905.

The Little Euchre Club was very prettily entertained by Mrs. Arrowsmith last Wednesday. The first prize, a white silk parasol, was won by Miss Bertha Rowall. Miss Rich won the guest prize, a pretty belt pin.

Friday night's hop was well attended. During the evening punch was served, which was presented by Lieut. H. L. King, 1st Cav. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Bootes, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Preston, Capt. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Misses Constance Clark, Fleming, Rich, L'Hommedieu, Bertha Rowall, Flo Eagar, Marian Gibbs, May Cresson, Weiss, Kelly, Katherine Yorkum, Blake, Marks, Armstrong, Captains Dicmann, Arrowsmith, Preston, Fleming, Lieutenants Malone, Cook, Kelly, Watson, McCaskey, Millar, Farmer, Doyle, Gardner, Gregory, Begram, Hunter and Mr. Lacland.

Monday night a most brilliant and beautiful cotillion was given by the officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston, which closed the gay season. The hop room was most attractive, looking like a forest. It was elaborately decorated with Spanish moss and laurel. The room where the refreshments were served was most artistically decorated with Japanese effects. Punch was served in a cozy tent pitched in the quadrangle. Mrs. Edward Stuart, Mrs. Kernan and Lieut. J. T. Watson were complimented on their artistic decorations. The ladies on the reception committee were Mesdames Jesse M. Lee, Finley, Gaston, Kernan and Irwin. Captain Preston led the first cotillion, which was a beautiful serpentine figure, dancing with Miss Flo Eagar. The favors for this cotillion were dainty gold pins, presented by Mrs. Gilbert Smith. The favors for the cotillions represented the three branches of the Army. The artillery figure led by Lieut. Clifford Jones, dancing with Miss L'Hommedieu, of Detroit, Mich., had for the ladies gold empire crowns and for the men the Order of the Garter and the Lone Star. Lieut. Guy Kent and Miss Rich led the cavalry figure. Yellow decorations for the hair were the favors for the girls; whips and reins for the men. The Infantry leaders were Lieut. A. T. Rich and Miss Fleming. Blue and white guidons were favors for the girls, drums and bugles for the men. There was a very large attendance from the officers and ladies of the post and visitors from other points.

Miss Constance Clark was the hostess at a very pretty dinner in honor of Miss Eloise L'Hommedieu, of Detroit. The table was artistically decorated with pink carnations. The place cards being dainty hand-painted carnations. The guests were Misses L'Hommedieu, Cresson, Rowall, and Rich, Lieutenants Gregory, Pegrann, Watson, Rich, Capt. and Mrs. Bootes, and Mr. Lackland.

Miss Rowall entertained Thursday night in honor of Miss Stevens. Progressive games were the amusement of the evening. Present were Misses Constance Clark, Stevens, May Cresson, L'Hommedieu, Marian Gibbs, Sue Rich and Miss Fleming, Lieutenants Kent, Farmer, Jones, Gregory, King, Schroeder, Messrs. Lackland and Cook.

Miss Stevens, of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. Rosenbaum and Miss Rowall, left for Fort Clark, where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Hughes. Mrs. Metts left for her home in South Carolina, after a pleasant visit to Capt. and Mrs. L. Fay Kilbourne. Col. and Mrs. Hughes, 1st Cav., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Pitman at the arsenal last week for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Spring, 7th Cav., left Wednesday morning for Lieutenant Spring's station, Fort Oglethorpe, after a short visit with Lieutenant Spring's family in the city. Gen. and Mrs. Irwin, father and mother of Captain Irwin, are among recent arrivals at the post, and will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. Le R. Irwin.

Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Bootes entertained the Fort Sam Houston Card Club and a number of invited guests most delightfully at Muth's Garden. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Kent. Mr. Lackland won the gentlemen's prize.

Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, who met with a very painful accident last week, is much better and again able to be out with his friends. In attempting to leave a car while in motion he slipped and fell, bruising and cutting his head and face.

Mrs. Gaston was the gracious hostess of the young ladies' card club of Fort Sam Houston. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Rowall in order named.

Capt. P. A. Connolly, 26th Inf., stationed at Fort Ringgold, was in San Antonio on Friday on a ten days' leave, and called on the officers at Department Headquarters and Fort Sam Houston.

Miss T. Fleming, who has been spending several months with Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, left Tuesday morning for her home in Brunswick, Ga. Mrs. Dolph, of New York, is visiting her son, Lieut. C. A. Dolph. Mr. Lackland, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting Lieut. A. H. Schroeder.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson entertained at dinner Friday night Mrs. Fred Scudder, Mrs. Weir, Lieut. H. S. Malone and Mr. Lacland.

Lieut. Thomas Hunter, with a detail of forty men, left for Leon Springs to put the United States target range there in proper condition for the coming target practice.

Mrs. Irwin entertained Saturday afternoon at bridge whist. The guests were Mrs. Irwin, sr., Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Guilford, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Gaston; Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Badger being the prize winners.

Capt. and Mrs. Rethers are visiting her father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 20, 1905.

The 3d Battalion of the 27th Infantry arrived at the post Saturday evening, under command of Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman. The train was late, as is usual with troop trains, and did not arrive until 11:00 p.m., about four hours after the time scheduled. Mrs. Yeatman, Mrs. Tyler and Miss Lelia Tyler accompanied the troops. Mrs. Gracie and Mrs. Comstock arriving Sunday morning. Fifty general prisoners accompanied the troops, and are now occupying the addition to the guard house recently completed.

Two general prisoners, with the sentry in charge, took French leave one day last week, but were quickly recaptured by Lieutenant Pepper and a searching party when near Waukegan. The sentry is now a sadder and wiser man. Lieutenants Brown and McNamara, 27th Inf., returned this week from a trip to Wyoming with recruits.

Last week the regular monthly field day sports were held, and a great deal of interest was manifested, particularly among the enlisted men of the garrison, who entered into the various events with much zest. An unfortunate accident marred the close of the day's sports,

as two men burst blood vessels in the final pull in the tug-of-war contest. Co. F, 27th Inf., carried off the honors of the day, making a total of 28 points; the 2d Battery came in second with 20 points, and the 14th Battery third with 19.5 points.

Mrs. S. R. Whitall and Miss Bertha Hutton returned last week from a two weeks' visit at Fort Crook, where Mrs. Whitall's son-in-law, Captain Irwin, is stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Seigle are entertaining the latter's aunt, Miss Doll, of New York.

Capt. L. B. Simonds, 27th Inf., left last Tuesday on a ten days' leave, and will visit Washington, New York and Boston while in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Kimbrough left Friday for the latter's home in Georgia. Lieutenant Kimbrough has a two months' leave, and is taking Mrs. Kimbrough home in hope that she may improve in health, as she has been quite ill for some time. Dr. Burke is away on leave, and latest advices give the information that he is enjoying the sights and scenes of the great metropolis.

Captain McNab, Lieutenants Eskridge and Jersey acted as judges at a competitive drill given by several companies of the Illinois N.G. Dancing followed the drill and the judges report a very enjoyable evening. Captains Moore, Weigel and Rogers, and Lieutenant Coechea attended the West Point dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago last Saturday night.

No hop was held last week owing to the fact that the band had an outside engagement.

The contractors for the new buildings, Messrs. Goldie Brothers, of Chicago, have practically failed, but work on the buildings is to be continued under the direction of Captain Weigel, the constructing quartermaster, the sureties of the contractors' bonds having decided to carry the work on as far as the financial end of the affair is concerned. The new Artillery barracks will probably be completed by the middle of April, which will relieve the present rather crowded condition of the main barracks building.

Major Woodward, A.C., who has been away on an inspection tour with the National Guard of Indiana, returned this week. Lieut. H. B. Hackett, 27th Inf., who caught for last year's West Point team, left the post Sunday for West Point where he will coach the ball team until the Army and Navy game, May 22.

FORT JAY.

Governors Island, N.Y., March 23, 1905.

Colonel Mills, of the Inspector General's Department, has arrived. The colonel takes up the duties which were performed by Colonel Garlington.

Much regret is expressed by the officers and ladies of the garrison over the coming departure of Major and Mrs. Todd. The major has been ordered to the Department of Dakota, and we shall all miss the major and his charming wife.

Mr. Creswell Garlington, son of Colonel Garlington, has received one of the Presidential appointments to the Military Academy.

Mrs. Kolbe, of Washington, D.C., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Heistand, for several weeks, has returned to her home.

Miss Stella Dunn entertained at cards on Monday evening, March 20. The ladies' prize was won by Miss Weaver. Lieutenant Moller won the gentlemen's prize.

The Lenten Sewing Society met at the home of Mrs. Phillips on Tuesday afternoon, March 21.

Mrs. Crabtree returned Monday, March 20, from Boston, where she has been visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fogg of Houlton, Maine, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Perkins.

Mrs. Traber Norman entertained at cards on Friday afternoon, March 17. The head prize was won by Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Bump won the second prize, Mrs. J. P. Wade the lone hand prize. The consolation prize was awarded to Mrs. Jenkins.

Mrs. Perkins, after a few weeks' visit at Fortress Monroe, and a visit in Washington, D.C., returned to the post on Saturday, March 18.

Ladies' night at the club is becoming more and more popular. Lieutenant Moller helped to make this occasion a success on last Tuesday evening by entertaining the club's guests at a chafing dish party.

Col. and Mrs. Heistand entertained at dinner on Saturday evening. The guests were Major and Mrs. Todd, Major and Mrs. Greble, Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, and Miss Shearer.

Capt. E. M. Johnson, 8th Inf., left Monday to complete his tour in Connecticut, where he is inspecting the State National Guard.

A board of three officers has been appointed to judge a competitive drill between the companies of the 8th Infantry stationed here. The company winning the best mark will, it is expected, be detailed to take part in the military tournament which is to be held in May at Madison Square Garden, New York city. The officers on the board are Captains Perkins, Miller and Norman.

On the evening of St. Patrick's Day Captain Skerrett, Captain Norman and Lieutenant Moller entertained the officers and ladies who attended the hop at a clam supper.

Lieutenant Kalde, 8th Inf., from Fort Slocum, spent Saturday afternoon and evening visiting friends in the garrison.

Lieutenant Anding, 8th Inf., left the post Thursday, March 23, for Fort DuPont, Del., where he will be a member of a general court-martial convened at that post.

The enlisted men of Co. G, 8th Inf., gave a dance in the hop room on Tuesday evening, March 21.

FORT RENO.

Fort Reno, O.T., March 19, 1905.

Col. and Mrs. Bailey entertained Thursday evening, March 16, for Capt. and Mrs. Stanley H. Ford, who left Friday for Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to which station Captain Ford has been ordered for duty. Others present were: Miss Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Carey, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Hunt, Mrs. Norval, mother of Mrs. Hunt; Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Sykes, Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Marshall, Mrs. Coles, of Virginia, mother of Mrs. Marshall; Dr. and Mrs. Alpha M. Chase, Mrs. Bennett, mother of Mrs. George M. Grimes; Capt. George M. Grimes, Lieuts. Charles M. Bundel, Granville L. Chapman, Samuel W. Noyes, Walter C. Short, S. A. Wallen, Charles O. Schudt, John B. Corby, W. W. Harris, and Ode C. Nichols.

Mrs. Bennett entertained with a Saint Patrick's lunch on March 17 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George M. Grimes. The honored guest was Mrs. Norval. Decorations, carnations; favors, shamrock and miniature pipes. Those present were: Mesdames Norval, Bailey, Carey, Partello, Coles, Grimes, and Wright, of El Reno.

Mrs. Palmer, of Chicago, who was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Carey, for a fortnight, has returned home, going via Fort Crook, Neb., where she spent a few days with her son, Capt. Guy G. Palmer.

Mrs. Ode C. Nichols will spend the summer in Colorado and New Mexico.

Mrs. Bailey entertained at one of her equally informal and charming dinners Monday night, as a fitting means of welcoming home Miss Bailey, who spent the winter in the East. Those who enjoyed this occasion were: Miss Noyes, Messrs. Short and Schudt.

Mrs. Norval, after a visit of two months with her daughter, Mrs. John E. Hunt, left Saturday for her summer home at Ogunquit, Maine.

Miss Florence Partello entertained the Ladies' Card Club of the garrison Wednesday. Miss Julia Thompson, of Kansas City, was the winner of the first prize, a beautiful picture. Mrs. Horace Sykes won the second prize, a solid silver stamp box.

Mrs. Samuel W. Noyes has recovered from a nervous illness that confined her to her home for the past two

months. Miss Louise Noyes, of San Francisco, sister of Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., has returned home after having spent the winter in the garrison. Miss Florence Partello is entertaining Miss Julia Thompson, of Kansas City.

Lieut. W. W. Harris, 30th Inf., will probably have charge of the swimming exercises for this garrison, contemplated in recent orders from the headquarters of the Army. Already he has commenced to use the North Canadian river with a limited number of pupils.

Duck hunting is good, but duck shooting is "mighty poor" in this locality.

Bishop Brooks, Bishop of Oklahoma, delivered an interesting discourse at the post chapel Sunday night.

Major General Sumner, commanding the Division of the Southwest, was here the guest of Col. H. K. Bailey, 25th Inf. The two officers spent Monday duck shooting.

The target range at this station has been equipped with an underground telephone system.

Dr. Alpha M. Chase, contract surgeon, U.S.A., and Mr. Fred L. Boynton, an attorney of Kingfisher, O.T., were at the post the week before the board convened for the purpose of examining civilians as to their fitness for volunteer commissions. Dr. Chase for captaincy of Cavalry, and Mr. Boynton for a colonelcy of Infantry.

No matter what else may be needed at this station, certain it is that a practical road to the city of El Reno, six miles distant, is badly needed. It seems that the fact that an appropriation was made to rebuild the buildings destroyed at Fort Sill, O.T., last winter has created the impression in the minds of civilians throughout the country that Fort Sill is to be enlarged to sufficient size to accommodate Fort Reno garrison, and that Reno is to be absorbed by Fort Sill. If any such hard luck awaits us it is not known here outside of "the powers that be," and they haven't "told." There are sixteen square miles in the Fort Reno reservation, and to judge by the noise made by them any pretty night one is justified in the belief that there is a coyote to every square inch of it.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 19, 1905.

Gen. Henry Jackson, U.S.A., retired, inspector of the Missouri National Guard, a resident of Leavenworth City, went to Kansas City, Mo., Monday to inspect the 3d Regiment there. Capt. George C. Martin was the guest of friends Sunday in Kansas City, Kas. Captain Slaughter was a guest at the post during the past week.

Miss Erwin, daughter of Major Erwin, arrived home Saturday accompanied by Miss Adams, of Fort Riley. Lieut. A. P. Watts will leave soon for Dallas, Texas, to visit relatives. Mrs. R. J. West and little son will come next week from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to be the guests of Mrs. West's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Parmelee. Dr. Ralph Wadell, contract dental surgeon, has gone to Fort Crook. Col. John VanR. Hoff and Mrs. Hoff left Saturday for a month's visit in New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins entertained Friday night with a dinner party. Lieuts. Charles R. Pettis and Robert P. Howell were the guests of friends in Laurence, Kansas, the latter part of the week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Hill Leavitt, of Fort Lincoln, are at Vancouver Barracks on a short leave; Mrs. Leavitt, who was a Leavenworth girl, is well known at the post, and her friends here are pleased that she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Gilpin, of the city, after her return from Vancouver.

Mrs. Robert Carey, who has been the guest of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, left for her home in Douglass, Wyo., Monday. Mrs. H. C. Barth was a guest in Kansas City, Mo., during the week.

Chaplain Axton is a very enthusiastic worker—among the children as well as the older members of the garrison—and has established an excellent Sunday school, to which all are cordially invited. Captain Keilin sang at the evening services at the chapel Sunday evening.

Among the invited guests for the post hop Friday evening from the city were: Gen. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Robert Carey, Mrs. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. VanTuyl, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor, Miss Ann Ryan, Miss Brewster, Miss Craige, and Mr. Edgar Hopkins.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 20, 1905.

Artillery practice in the actual shooting of the eight- and ten-inch guns has been the active work of the garrison during the past week. The first firing was done on Wednesday morning by the 20th Company, Lieut. J. E. Myers in command. The conditions were bad, as a heavy fog hung over the gulf, but two hits out of four were made on a moving target some seven thousand yards away. A feature of the sub-caliber firing on Tuesday evening was using shells that carried a lighted fuse, showing clearly to the fire commander the result of his shot. Thursday was the great day, and the conditions were ideal. The 7th Company, Capt. W. F. Hase commanding, made the best record in regard to hits and time: four hits out of four shots, and in about two minutes. The 15th Company, Capt. H. J. Hatch commanding, was on a fair way to beat the record of the 7th, but a shell stuck in the gun in the loading and the time was lost, but four hits were made out of four shots.

On Tuesday evening the Government boat Iva came in from Mobile with Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, in command of the Department of the Gulf, and his adjutant general, Major M. F. Waltz, and Major Slaker, in command of Fort Morgan and temporary command of the Artillery District. On Wednesday evening Major E. M. Weaver, Artillery Inspector of the Atlantic Division, came down from New York and all were very much interested in the practical and vital work of the garrison.

Major Slaker was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hubbard during the past week. Dr. Biscoe and father of Washington, D.C., are visiting Lieut. Earl Biscoe of this post.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 21, 1905.

The event of the past week was the indoor meet held in the gymnasium on Saturday evening. The galleries were well filled with an appreciative audience long before 8 p.m., the hour for the opening.

The most generally interesting and exciting event of the whole program was the tug-of-war. In the first contest the 3d and 4th Classes competed; in the second the 1st and 2d. As the 4th and 2d Classes were victorious in the first and second heats, respectively, the final heat was between the 4th and 2d Classes, with a victory for the 4th Class as the result after a very close struggle. The attention and interest of all were held during the program of events, which was not concluded until midnight. Besides the tug-of-war the events were as follows:

Standing high jump, broad jump, high—Record, Johnston, '01, 5 ft.; won by Tompkins, '05, 4 ft. 6 in.; Hughes, '08, and Collins, '06, tied for second. Broad—Record, Nelly, '02, 10 ft. 8 ins.; won by Moose, '06, 10 ft. 14 ins.; Oakes, '08, second. Fence vault, 1st Class—Record, Daniels, '04, 7 ft. 1 in.; Moose, '07, and Woodbury, '08, tied for first, 6 ft. 9 in.; Ellis, '08, second. Fence vault, 2d Class—Won by Turner, '06, 6 ft. 3 ins.; Westover, '06, second. Horizontal bar—Won by Westover, '06, O'Connor, '07, second. Rope climb—Record, Turner, '06, 7 3-5 sec.; won by Woodbury, '08, 10 2-5 sec.; Pipkin, '08, second. Side horse—Won by O'Connor, '07; Westover, '06, second. Flying rings—Won by Hall, H. W., '08; O'Connor, '07, second. Pole climb—Record, Westover, '06, 5 2-5 sec.; won by Garey, '08, 6 1-5 sec.; Turner, '06, second. Parallel

bars—Won by Hall, H. W., '06; Westover, '06, second. Long horse—Won by Westover, '06; Hall, H. W., '06, second. Potato race—Won by Hoyle, '06; Turner, '06, second.

The letter "A" was then presented to the following cadets who during the year 1904 have earned the privilege of wearing it: Baseball, Pritchett, '07; football, Watkins, '07; Erwin, '08; Garey, '08; Hanlon, '08; Weeks, '08. Fencing, Barber, '06. Field day, record, Holderness, '06. Watkins, '07.

The 4th Class scored greatest number of points during entire contest, 2d Class second. Football souvenirs were presented to Cadets Graves, Daly, Doe, Tipton, Seagrave, Hammond and T. W. Waugh. A saber was presented to Cadet Ernest Graves in recognition of his services in athletics at the Academy, 1901-1902, by the Athletic Association. Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols, president Army Athletic Association, presented the prizes.

One of the regular series of officers' hops was given in Cullum Hall on Friday evening.

Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain at the Military Academy, officiated at the wedding of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 15th Cav., and Miss Frances H. Cameron, which occurred at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on Wednesday evening, March 15.

Major John M. Carson, jr., post quartermaster, is convalescing rapidly at the hospital where he underwent an operation for appendicitis last week. Mrs. J. M. Carson, sr., of Washington, is a guest of Major and Mrs. Carson.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., March 23, 1905.

Col. Charles K. Darling, of the 6th Inf., M.V.M., is succeeded by Lieut. Col. George H. Priest, of Fitchburg, who in turn is succeeded by Major Cyrus H. Cook, of Concord.

An attempt has been made in Boston to have the Associated Board of Trade pass a resolution asking business men of the State to give employees who belong to the militia a week off for camp duty with full pay. Regimental officers have been trying for this some time, and favorable sentiment is created toward its future adoption.

A regrettable death in military circles is that of Major John P. Lombard, of the 9th Infantry, M.V.M. The military funeral took place to-day from St. Peter's church.

There is a bit of excitement about New Castle, N.H., near the famous Wentworth hotel, because the Government is taking property there for the extension of the military reservation. Two houses, the largest and most costly in the vicinity, have been purchased.

Lieut. Col. E. R. Shumway, of the 2d Infantry, M.V.M. of Worcester, has been retired with a record of thirty-two years' continuous service as a commissioned officer. He served in the 4th Vermont Volunteers in '61, and went with the 2d Regiment in '62 to Cuba, where he did valuable work at Santiago.

A notable Civil War veteran died in Somerville Monday, Col. Elijah Walker, aged eighty-six, who claimed the distinction of being the oldest field officer of the Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenant General Miles has returned from a visit with his son, Sherman Miles, at West Point. On Military Night of the 1st Corps of cadets' play he occupied a box with Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, the most conspicuous and richest society widow in Boston. M.H.B.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 17, 1905.

The transport Buford, which left San Francisco on March 16, will reach here by the 20th so as to load and be ready to leave with the 19th Infantry on the first of April. The Buford is now bringing from San Francisco two battalions of mountain Artillery, the 17th and 18th, which have just returned from the Philippines.

Major Lea Febiger, who arrived yesterday from San Francisco on a tour of inspection, is at present the guest of Major and Mrs. A. B. Dyer.

Bids will be opened by Major Baker at Portland for a supply of Oregon pine which will be sent to the Philippines and used in repairing the old Spanish barracks at Jolo and in Mindanao.

Major and Mrs. A. B. Dyer returned yesterday from Southern California, where they had been visiting relatives for the past two months. Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 19th Inf., returned Tuesday from a ten days' leave spent in San Francisco.

On Wednesday evening the enlisted men of the 19th Infantry gave a large farewell hop, followed by a supper, to about 600 of their friends. The dance was held in the new gymnasium, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. The grand march was led by Col. and Mrs. Huston, followed by fifteen couples. Supper was served in the old post hall, the tables being prettily decorated with all the spring flowers, and laden with many good things to eat.

Gen. and Mrs. Constant Williams entertained friends at dinner on Wednesday.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., March 18, 1905.

Col. F. W. Mansfield entertained at dinner last week Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin and Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton. Dr. and Mrs. Bispham gave an informal chafing dish party Monday evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Devereux, and Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Whitman, and Captain Williams.

Mr. C. P. Fenner, of Manila, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Marquart, has left for Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Mitchell gave a dinner Thursday evening. Miss Clarence Brooks, of Denver, had as her guests at a theater party Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Saffranns, Mrs. Lincoln and Miss McCleave.

After the informal hop Friday evening the bachelors of No. 32, Lieutenants Kay, Herren, Fleet and Moseley, gave a hop supper at their quarters.

The change of station soon to be made by Gen. F. D. Baldwin will take from the post social life, besides Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Drum and Lieut. and Mrs. Sayer, who will be greatly missed.

REVIEW OF 71ST N.Y.

The 71st N.Y., in command of Col. William G. Bates, was reviewed in the armory of the 7th Regiment on the night of March 18 by Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry. It was its last review previous to going into its new armory, and the regiment made a most excellent showing. This is all the more to the credit of the 71st when the fact is considered that the regiment has been unable to hold any battalion or regimental drills in its temporary armory for lack of room for some three years past, and in drills the command has been essentially a separate company regiment.

For the review and drill the regiment was equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files, divided into three battalions. Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells commanded the first, Major W. H. Linson the second, and Major A. J. Bleeker the third. For evening parade the regiment was formed with two battalions, commanded respectively by Lieut. Colonel Wells and Major Bleeker, companies unequalized. Acting as an honorary staff to General Henry were the following members of the Governor's staff, and detailed military aides. Colonel Marvin, military secretary; Colonel Sherrill and Major Whitney, aides; and Captains Wendel, 1st Battery; Erlandsen, 1st

Signal Company; Foley, 69th Regiment; Benkard, 12th Regiment; Barnes, 4th Regiment, and Commander Franklin, Naval Militia. The men showed remarkable steadiness during the ceremonies, and in the drill were alert and attentive to their duties, and demonstrated that, despite the drawbacks they have been laboring under, they were well instructed. There was a large audience present who frequently gave the regiment well deserved applause. In executing order arms the men were careful to bring the butts of the pieces down lightly.

After the regiment was formed in line of masses it was noticed that the regimental N.C.S. correctly took post on the right of the N.C.S. of the 1st Battalion, and that during the passage the battalion N.C.S. was six paces in front of the captains of the leading company, and the regimental N.C.S. on the right of the N.C.S. of the first battalion. There has been considerable diversity as to positions of N.C.S. in other regiments, but that taken by the 71st is in accordance with the decision from the General Staff of the Army, published in the Army and Navy Journal of March 18, Page 788.

After the regimental drill the colors, contrary to the usual custom, were dismissed and then received again for evening parade, as if it was the first assembly of the regiment. During evening parade Company B, in command of Capt. W. S. Beekman, was ordered to the front and formally presented with the Veterans' Trophy for having the best attendance at drill. The company made a splendid appearance, parading forty-four solid files. Company E, Capt. Robert Byars, was also ordered to the front, marching in fine shape, and was presented with the Sheridan Recruiting Trophy. Both companies received well deserved applause. There was dancing after the military ceremonies, General Henry and other special guests being entertained at a collation. Among the guests were Lieuts. John H. Barnard and V. Carter, 1st Naval Battalion; Captain Steiger, 8th Regiment, and Lieut. Louis Wendel, Jr., 1st Battery. Colonel Bates, in proposing the health of General Henry, took occasion to thank him for his efforts to assist the 71st. General Henry in response said that it was a hard job to try and please everyone of 12,000 members of the guard of the State, but that he did the best he could, and was glad to learn that the 71st was pleased. Further reference to his remarks appear elsewhere in this issue. The regimental band during the evening rendered some fine selections.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major George Bell, Jr., 1st U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., reviewed the 65th N.G.N.Y. in its armory in Buffalo a few nights since, in command of Col. Samuel Welch. The major was accompanied by the officers from the post. The 65th's officers wore the new regulation full-dress uniform, while the regiment wore the full dress prescribed under the State Regulations. Before the review there was a concert by the 65th Regiment band under the command of Bandmaster John Powell. After the concert came the review by Major Bell. Following the review there was a regimental parade. Besides the Regular Army officers the regiment had as its guests the officers and men of Saint Stephen's Militia, an independent military organization at Dunkirk.

Only three members of the 2d N.G.N.Y. were absent from the annual muster which was held in the armory on the night of March 16. Seven hundred and thirty-seven officers and men were present. Two of the absentees were sick. The inspection and muster was made jointly by the State and Government officers, the former being Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland, assistant Inspector, Lieutenant Colonel Wingate, and Major Holland, and the latter, Capt. T. N. Horn, U.S.A. Major Robert G. Moran, 2d Brigade, represented General McLeer. The regiment made a handsome showing and Colonel Wingate, at the close of the night's work, said that everything was found to be most satisfactory and better even than was expected. Eight of the ten companies paraded 100 per cent. The following are the figures in detail:

	Present.	Absent.	On roll.
Field and Staff.....	17	—	17
Non-Com. Staff.....	11	—	11
Field music.....	33	—	33
Hospital Corps.....	12	1	13
Company A.....	94	—	94
" B.....	57	—	57
" C.....	51	1	52
" D.....	63	—	63
" E.....	47	1	48
" F.....	68	—	68
" G.....	77	—	77
" H.....	53	—	53
" I.....	53	—	53
" K.....	101	—	101
	737	3	740

Percentage of attendance, 99.59.

The First Naval Battalion of New York, Commander Franklin, will be reviewed on board the Granite State on Tuesday evening, March 28, by Adjutant General Henry.

Colonel Bowman, commanding the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania, in an order to his command, says: "The colonel commanding hereby specially commands the officers and men of this regiment for their soldierly conduct, military bearing, spirit and perfect discipline throughout the march, en route, and in the performance of the duty assigned to them, incident to the inauguration of President Theodore Roosevelt, in Washington, March 3 to 5, 1905. The words of congratulation and commendation from those highest in military authority were most gratifying, and should encourage every man to renewed efforts not only to maintain, but to advance the present efficiency and thus be ready at all times for the most exacting requirements of the service."

A disgruntled captain in the 9th N.Y., who resigned recently for the regiment's good, was the direct cause for a most absurd spread-head story in the Press, which announced that the men of the regiment were to leave it in a body on March 20, because the colonel was too severe. The writer evidently had no knowledge of military, and the article was certainly a gem to slip by the eye of an intelligent editor, who took pains, however, to deny the assertions in the article the next day. It would be well to investigate the truth of such articles before publication.

Adjutant General Ayling, of New Hampshire, has issued camp orders directing the First Brigade to muster at the campground, Concord, June 19, for five days, and Brig. Gen. Jasen E. Tolles will command. The 1st Battery, Troop A, Cavalry, will march to the camp, and Brig. Gen. George D. Waldron, I.G., will make the usual inspection of the brigade while at camp.

The 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will be reviewed in its armory by Gen. James McLeer on Saturday evening, March 25.

The minstrel show and dance of Co. B, 71st N.Y., to be held at the armory, 52 East Fifty-ninth street, New York city, on Saturday evening, March 25, will be an exceptionally interesting event, and the committee in charge have spared no pains to make it so. Company B is one of the largest and best companies in the National Guard, and is always successful in everything it undertakes.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., will review the 12th Regiment in its armory on Thursday evening, April 6.

General Charles King, captain, U.S.A., retired, has made a valuable synopsis of the important changes in the new Infantry Drill Regulations, which has been issued to the Kansas National Guard, by Adjutant General S. H. Kelsey.

Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., will review the 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory, New York city,

on Tuesday evening, March 28. The field music of the regiment will hold an entertainment and drill at the armory on April 3, which promises to be highly interesting.

The following appointment is announced on the Military Staff of Governor Stokes of New Jersey: Capt. C. Edward Murray, Paymaster, retired, to be Q.M. General with rank of colonel, vice Richard A. Donnelly, deceased.

The Avondale rifle range at Savannah, Ga., which was unused all last season because of inability to adapt it to the use of the Service ammunition, was reopened on March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), with a company contest by Co. L, 1st Inf., G.S.T., locally known as the Irish Jasper Greens. The bullet used was the alloy bullet of 154 and 178 grains weight, and the distances were 200, 300 and 500 yards. The test of the bullet was generally satisfactory, despite rather unfavorable conditions. The new Hoyle bullet, known as No. 328274, was given a special test at 600 yards, and satisfactory results were finally achieved with it, sufficiently so to justify the belief that the range will be used all this season with this class of ammunition, as up to the present time efforts to find any safer range than the Avondale have proven futile.

The next review of the 7th N.Y. will be held in the armory on Monday evening, April 10, and the reviewing officer will be Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade.

Veterans' night at the armory of the 47th N.Y. will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, March 29, by a review by Brig. Gen. J. V. Meserole, the first colonel of the 47th.

A review of the 2d Battery N.Y., Brevet Major David Wilson, will be held by Major General Roe, on Tuesday evening, March 28, in the armory, Bathgate avenue, near 177th street. In the communication transmitting the annual muster rolls of the battery, General Philister states that he is directed by the major general commanding the National Guard to state that he is pleased to learn that the battery still maintains its high standard of excellence.

Capt. B. B. McAlpin, of Co. I, 7th N.Y., won the rifle shooting contest for the Stein Trophy shot in the armory on March 18, on a score of 137 out of a possible 150 points. Sergt. E. M. Leahy won the Three Prize match on a score of sixty-seven points out of a possible seventy.

In command of Col. Edward Duffy, the 69th N.Y. had a busy time on St. Patrick's Day, and incidentally made a fine showing. In the morning the regiment attended mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the afternoon it paraded as escort to the Irish societies, and early in the evening it acted as escort to President Roosevelt, when he attended the banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The regiment paraded fourteen companies of sixteen files, Major Michael Lynch, commanding the first battalion, and Major John E. Duffy the second. Through four miles of cheering spectators the regiment marched making a remarkably fine showing and receiving a tumult of applause. In the evening, when President Roosevelt arrived at Delmonico's, he said: "I wish to express at the outset my special sense of obligation to Colonel Duffy and the officers and men of the 69th, who were my escort to-day. I shall write to Colonel Duffy later to give him formal notice of my appreciation."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

MARCH 17.—Capt. W. H. Cushing is granted seven days' sick leave.

MARCH 18.—1st Lieut. P. H. Uberroth is detached from the Hudson and is ordered to duty under the Commissioner of Immigration, relieving Capt. F. H. Newcomb.

MARCH 20.—Capt. W. G. Ross is detached from the Mohawk and is assigned to duty as commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service for one year's service as such.

First Asst. Engr. C. G. Percher is granted twenty days' leave from April 20.

Capt. W. G. Ross is granted eight days' leave.

Capt. D. F. Tozler is granted ten days' leave on account of sickness.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate March 16: Samuel J. Call, of California, to be a surgeon, with the rank of a first lieutenant. First Lieut. Thomas Mason, to be a captain on the "permanent waiting orders" list.

G.O. 32, March 15, 1905, Treasury Department, announces that officers of the Revenue Cutter Service traveling under orders will be allowed 150 pounds of personal baggage in excess of the quantity carried free by transportation lines. In changing stations under orders of the Department to travel, officers will be allowed transportation as freight as follows: Captains, 7,200 pounds; first lieutenants and chief engineers, 6,000 pounds; second lieutenants and first assistant engineers, 5,100 pounds; third lieutenants and second assistant engineers, 4,000 pounds. It is to be definitely understood by all officers concerned that the freight thus authorized is to include their personal belongings, such as books, clothing not immediately necessary, etc., and that receipts from carriers for the number of pounds and rate per pound of the quantity of freight shipped shall accompany bills therefor as sub-vouchers. This order will take the place of G.O. No. 72, dated July 7, 1902.

G.O. 94, March 21, 1905, Treasury Department, announces that Par. 2, G.O. No. 80, in relation to uniforms, is amended to read as follows: The overhand loops on visor of cap for all captains will be replaced by a narrow strip of oak leaves and acorns.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.
APACHE—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.
ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.
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BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.
CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.
DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.
DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.
FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.
FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.
GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozler. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.
GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.
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A FOREIGN SCHEME OF SELECTION.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from an article translated from the *Revue d'Infanterie*, for January, 1905, by Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., for the Second Division, General Staff:

The following table gives in a general way an idea of the conditions under which a man would receive his promotion, taking as a base the most advanced age at which he can become an officer: The grade of sub-lieutenant would be reached between the twentieth and twenty-second year of age; lieutenant between the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth year of age; captain between the thirtieth and the thirty-second year of age; major between the fortieth and the forty-second year of age; lieutenant colonel between the forty-sixth and the forty-eighth year of age; colonel between the fifty-second and the fifty-fourth year of age. No officer should be permitted to reach a higher grade than that of colonel without having received a certificate of efficiency in the general staff. This, in my mind, should constitute the field reserved to promotion by seniority, and they would be very wrong who should consider it too limited.

In Italy no civil career, based upon a degree from the Lyceum, and upon mere professional culture, offers a similar outlook. The means to be employed to insure the future of officers under promotion by seniority, without additional expense, are the following:

(a) Reduce the subaltern officers to the lowest possible number, a result which it will be possible to attain, thanks to the improvement realized in the annual supply of officers furnished by the military colleges;

(b) Improve the law governing the organization of the army in the direction of a better distribution of officers in the different grades.

(c) A better definition of the conditions to be complied with by officers who aspire to become general officers.

We have seen the working of this blind system of promotion by seniority; it has never added to the prestige of those in supreme command, but it creates conflicts and excludes all foundation on which to base a secure judgment. So, we see the Italian army of 1849 defeated at Novare under the command of a foreign general without renown because at that time there was no one amongst our officers whose recognized merits raised them above the common herd. A new horizon should in some way be opened to the best individuals; intelligence should be given a wider field of action; and the daring or those who feel impelled should have the opportunity for advancement.

These are serious reasons and I am careful not to forget them, but promotion given on merit or after special examinations, should not exceed the limits we have indicated above for the claims of seniority. These claims should be exclusive, and promotion by selection should advance the interests of some, only to the benefit of all, and without detriment to pre-existent rights; the selections should be in addition to the promises given in the lump.

Had I been required at the age of twenty to make a choice of a permanent system of promotion and to decide between promotion by seniority or by selection, I would have chosen promotion by selection, but now as I am nearing my fiftieth year, and, especially as I have been favored by fortune, I will follow the counsels of my experience and decide in favor of promotion by seniority. The two extremes, however, do not seem to me at the present time necessarily irreconcilable. ***

When an officer is about to be promoted to his cap-

taincy, or a little after his nomination to that grade, he is, at his request, examined by a special regimental board, and if he is fortunate enough upon the termination of this examination to be proposed for advancement, this proposition should be approved or disapproved by a vote of all the officers of his grade. (The author uses the word "peers." E.A.H.) This test, technical as well as moral, once passed, and in order to eliminate chance, the officers thus designated for promotion by selection are all submitted to a final examination ordered by the Minister of War, and upon the nature of which it is useless to dwell here. After having undergone successfully these three examinations, that is to say, technical, moral and scientific, the officers have their names placed upon a special list for promotion for which one-fifth of the vacancies in the grade of major in each arm of the service is reserved.

They pass in this way as far as the grade of colonel. But the promotion to the grade of general, however rapid may be the advancement, should not take place before the age of fifty. And here come in again the general considerations set forth above. A half century! He who at thirty years in perfect health and with good prospects and talents seemed to defy time, finds himself now vanquished by it; sickness and troubles have undermined his constitution; sorrows and deceptions have clouded his faculties. He, who on the contrary, lean and dry, has quietly climbed up the rungs of the military ladder without breaking his neck, is now vigorous and robust; life has moved tranquilly for him, experience of the world and the service have given him that authority in command which military qualities without brilliancy of mind seemed to refuse him. It is thus demonstrated that for all promotions above the grade of colonel it is necessary to again submit the candidates to a rigorous sifting in order to make a careful selection.

(Signed) GEN. F. MARAZZI.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

An officer of the British Army has sent to the Military Mail of London an interesting description of a new machine gun called the "Rexer," now on trial in the Danish army. This gun is modeled exactly like a magazine rifle, with loading on the clip system, weighs seventeen and a half pounds and can fire fifteen shots per second. "The extreme lightness of this gun," says the correspondent, "means, of course, that it can easily be carried either by an infantryman or on horseback, and it is claimed by the inventor that it is more effective than any machine gun previously produced. Certainly, it seems to have many good points about it, but until I have seen it actually at work I hesitate to say how far it would be of any real practical value to an army in the field. It is an air-cooled gun, and there, it seems to me, is the weak point, for my experience of air-cooled machine guns is that sometime or another they are bound to get over-heated, and consequently jammed. But if the 'Rexer' can be kept really cool for long periods it will obviously have a great advantage over water-cooled guns, especially for employment in countries where water is not plentiful. I have very vividly in my memory a certain skirmish in the Matabele War, where a little British force had two Maxim's, which both jammed during a particularly hot fight for want of water to cool them."

Professor Kleinpeter, the well known German authority on military matters, writing in the *Militära Zeitung*, of Vienna, with reference to the provisioning of troops in time of war, advocates the use of railway trains as bakeries for the purpose of supplying the army in the field with bread. The train could be got ready within twenty-four hours, it could accompany the army corps to which it was attached within range of the guns, and could withdraw quickly in case of danger. The bread could be distributed by carts attached to the train.

The Dupetit Thouars, an armored cruiser of 9,516 tons displacement, was recently put through her trials at Toulon with distinguished success. This is the last armored cruiser which dates from a period prior to the program of 1900, having been laid down as far back as 1899. These were expected to develop 19,600 horsepower, giving the ship a speed of twenty-one knots, but the horsepower actually obtained was 21,958, and the speed 22.02 knots, giving the new cruiser a place amongst the fastest vessel of her class in the world.

A British war office committee is investigating questions relating to the dearth of candidates for the army and the necessity of strengthening the reserve of officers. Surg. Gen. G. H. Evatt, C.B., declares that the English militia was "worthless" and "beneath contempt" in South Africa. He invalidated scores of men, "and this was where the money of the country was wasted."

An Army Accounts Branch is to be formed in England by an amalgamation of the Army Pay Department with members of the war office civil establishment. The

permanent retention of pay officers is to be determined by their efficiency. There are to be thirteen chief accountants, fifty-five accountants, 140 assistants (first class), 228 assistants (second class).

In the British Commons the fact has been announced that 194 new thirteen-power guns and 878 new eighteen-power guns had been ordered, and the orders placed as follows: Ordnance factories, 352; Armstrong, Whitworth, and Company, 288; Vickers, Maxim and Company, 288; Cammell and Company, 144; total, 1,072.

February 27, the anniversary of Paardeberg, known as Paardeberg Day in Canada, the Governor General, Earl Grey, gave a dinner to all Canadian officers who had served in South Africa.

Capt. Don Ramon Estrada, commanding the Spanish cruiser Estremadura, contributes to the *Revista General de Marina* an interesting account of experiences with wireless telegraphy between his vessel and the *Pelayo*, describing the equipment at some length with diagrams. The system is that known as the "Telefunken." In September, communication was maintained over a distance of fifty-four miles, and the distance was afterwards extended to ninety miles, and to much more than 100 miles. The greatest distance covered was 136 miles.

Major Richardson, of the British army, in the "Nineteenth Century," presents the old argument in favor of the use of dogs for war. What is required is a medium-sized animal, intelligent, quiet in its work, trustworthy, watchful, and not easily led away, able to stand all weathers. His feet must be hard, and he must come of a working stock. Germans are giving preference to collies or sheep dogs. Major Richardson thinks that sable collies with black backs, or dogs with some collie in them, are the best fitted, at any rate for infantry.

Medical statistics for the year 1902 make a very bad showing for the French army. The deaths were 4.24 per 1,000 in France, and 8.3 in Algeria and Tunis, these figures being much lower than in previous records. The worst showing in France was in the military government of Paris. This is on a basis of 48,207 men, the proportion among officers being much less. An average of 594 men per 1,000 were received in infirmaries and military hospitals, a slight reduction from last year.

The *Militära Wochentblatt* reports that the members of the German Automobile Club have organized a German Motor Volunteer Corps engaged to serve the Army in peace and war. Its operations are confined to Prussia and the States which are under the Prussian War administration, but the organization will soon extend to the whole empire. The members of the corps must be of German nationality, and must possess motors of at least twelve horsepower, with certificates of ability to drive. The members join for four consecutive years, during which they are to give three periods of service of not more than ten days each. In case of war there is no time-limit set to their service.

Out of 42,642 recruits for the British army 38,550 chose a service of three years with the colors and nine years in the Reserve; 1,813 twelve years with the colors and only eighty-nine eight years with the colors and four with the Reserve. During the year ending Sept. 31, 1904, covered by these returns, 25,498 men passed into civil life with satisfactory references, of whom 21,815 are known to have obtained employment—10,481 by their own endeavors, 1,463 in War Office departments, and many through the agency of the societies which do so much for the welfare of the soldier. It is estimated that England has about 500,000 men who have had military training, of whom 300,000 have received a practical education in South Africa.

The protected cruiser, the *Army and Navy Gazette* tells us, "is no longer a type upon which the Admiralty care to rely, either as commerce protectors, for which they are too weak, or as scouts, for which they are too slow. By a swift process of nautical evolution the armored cruiser, with its superior speed and heavier armament, has been evolved, and the protected cruiser cannot survive." It adds: "The argument that other navies are retaining their protected cruisers is of no real importance if it be admitted that our squadrons of armored cruisers are capable of driving all such into their ports; and this is the lesson of Port Arthur. As to numbers, we are now well ahead of all probable rivals in the output of armored cruisers. Those who have deduced lessons from the somewhat meager details of the naval actions of the war in the Far East have come to the conclusion that the destroyer, as such, will never play a large part in a fleet action. But the tendency in naval architecture is always to an increase in size, and just as out of the protected cruiser the armored cruiser was evolved, so out of the present 550-ton destroyer a 1,000-ton ocean-going vessel is contemplated. How far the new vessel will encroach upon, or even usurp, the functions of the scouts, it is yet early to determine."

An official report states that of the small arms ammunition returned from South Africa at least 13,000,000

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rounds were expended in field practice, but that the cartridges were found to be unsatisfactory, and in some instances dangerous; and it was therefore decided to remake the ammunition to the extent of 28,000,000 rounds. Supplies costing \$1,015,135 were found unfit for issue and had to be destroyed. This includes 2,427,150 meat and vegetable rations, 228,277 emergency rations, 1,633,620 pounds preserved meat, and 405,910 pounds of ham and bacon. Deterioration was hastened by the want of proper storage, in the circumstances the stacking of stores in the open being unavoidable.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

It has remained for Major John P. Wisser, U.S.A., and Mr. H. C. Gauss, of the Navy Department, to compile the only up-to-date dictionary of modern military and naval terms published in the English language. The increase in military literature, the changes in military equipment and naval construction and armament, and the tendency toward specialization in both services, have all developed new terms. The need of an intelligent classification and definition of those terms has been keenly felt, not only by members of the military profession, but by educators, writers and the public generally. To supply that need is the purpose of the compilers of the present work, and it is but just to say that they have been completely successful. This work, "An Army and Navy Dictionary," published by L. R. Hamersly & Co., New York, is at once thorough, comprehensive and practical, and will be heartily welcomed by the members of the military services.

The Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., have issued as No. 8 of the International Military Series, a study by Frederick Louis Huidekoper, of Napoleonic Strategy and certain speculative problems relating to the Napoleonic campaigns. The character of the work may be indicated by stating that the author contends that Grouchy caused the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo by disobeying orders and failing to prevent the junction of the Prussians with the English. He also presents interesting studies of the battles of Jena, 1806, and of various important battles of the Franco-Prussian War. The work abounds in evidences of the intelligence, fairness and thoroughness of the writer.

"Daniel Decatur Emmett" is the title of a biography published by Mr. Charles Burleigh Galbreath, State Librarian, Columbus, Ohio, the chief purpose of which is to prove that Emmett, famous for years as a minstrel, was the real author of "Dixie." The evidence produced by the author in support of Emmett's claim appears to be conclusive, and should put an end to a controversy which has prevailed for several years, not always in the best of humor. Mr. Galbreath has collected a great deal of information relating to Emmett's life and character, and has produced it in highly attractive form. We published on August 6, 1904, the principal facts in support of Emmett's claim to the authorship of "Dixie," the information we used having been supplied by Mr. Galbreath. The present work is an amplification of the data then submitted.

A new story just published by L. C. Page & Co., "The Black Barque," is from the pen of Capt. T. Jenkins Hains, whose stories always have the true flavor of the sea. He is a sailor by heredity as well as experience. Captain Hains's grandfather was a rear admiral of the United States Navy; his cousin, Sir Robert Jenkins, was vice admiral of the Royal navy, and his father, General Hains, was secretary of the Lighthouse Board. During the past year he made a voyage in his cruiser, the Edna, and lost her in midocean about 400 miles off the coast of South Carolina. After days of exposure in the wrecked and water-logged hull, he and his wife and one sailor were picked up by a Maine four-master. "The Black Barque" is a story of slavery and piracy upon the high seas about 1815, and is written with a thorough knowledge of deep water sailing. It presents a series of stirring scenes at the

period of the destruction of the exciting but nefarious traffic in slaves, in the form of a narrative by a young American lieutenant, who, by force of circumstances, finds himself in the gunner's berth of "The Black Barque."

Recent publications from the Government Printing Office include a revised edition of the valuable work on United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries and Military Parks, prepared by Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf. As has already been pointed out in these columns, this volume is unique among Government official reports, in that it contains a mass of carefully arranged information as to the use of lands for military purposes which cannot be found in any other single work. It is, in fact, a complete record of every case in which the Federal Government has ever acquired land permanently or temporarily in any State or Territory for military purposes, and it contains in addition a wealth of information as to the title, status and jurisdiction over such lands.

Years of careful study and experiment have enabled the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company to produce an article which has become known in all parts of the world and looked upon as the model pumping engine. This company has made and maintained its reputation purely on merit, and the wonderful demand for the Rider-Ericsson pumping engine is due solely to the satisfaction it has given those who bought and thoroughly tried it. The company may well be proud of the success shown by the splendid letters and testimonials it has earned. Any of our readers who are considering a pumping engine will do well to write and secure a booklet they issue which gives full information, and is certainly worth careful reading. It is sent free of cost and may save many a dollar to an intending purchaser who wants an engine that will be found reliable, durable and moderate in price.

BORN.

COLT.—At Providence, R.I., March 10, 1905, to the wife of Mr. Le Baron C. Colt, a son, grandson of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Converse.

HUNTER.—At Fort Liscum, Alaska, Feb. 27, 1905, to the wife of Sgt. Charles M. Hunter, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

PARMENTER.—At Boston, Mass., March 16, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Parmenter, a daughter, Helen Earl.

MARRIED.

BURNETT—CAMERON.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 16, 1905, Lieut. Charles Burnett, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Frances Hawks Cameron.

KEMPFF—BRIGHAM.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1905, Lieut. Clarence S. Kempff, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Brigham.

McCAIN—EARLE.—At Fort Riley, Kas., March 17, 1905, Lieut. William A. McCain, 8th Cav., and Miss Mary Louise Earle.

PENDLETON—SANNO.—At New York city, March 21, 1905, Miss Katherine Sprague Sanno, to Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., U.S.A.

SOUTH—TURNBULL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1905, Lieut. Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elizabeth Turnbull.

WHELEN—PRATT.—At Fort Crook, Neb., March 18, 1905, Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Louise Pratt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Pratt.

DIED.

BARBER.—At New York city, March 16, 1905, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barber, U.S.V., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., who resigned from the Army as a first lieutenant, July 1, 1885. He was also colonel of the 12th N.G.N.Y., colonel of the 1st N.Y. Volunteers in 1898, and brigadier general of Volunteers, 1898.

FREEMAN.—In Mathews county, Va., March 20, 1905, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Freeman, mother of Capt. S. D. Freeman, 10th U.S. Cav.

HAWLEY.—At Washington, D.C., March 18, 1905, Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, U.S.A., retired, brevet major general, U.S.V., ex-Governor and United States Senator of Connecticut.

HEPBURN.—At Manila, P.I., March 11, 1905, Mrs. Elizabeth Hepburn, wife of Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

HICKOK.—On March 19, 1905, in his sixty-third year, Elbert Edgar Hickok, father of Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav., and of the wife of Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, Art. Corps.

HODGES.—At Newburg, N.Y., March 20, 1905, after a long and severe illness, Capt. George T. Hodges, chief clerk of the Quartermaster's Office at West Point, who resigned from the Army as a first lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Inf., April 1, 1865. He was a brother of Col. Henry C. Hodges, U.S.A., retired. Interment March 22 at West Point.

HUMPHREYS.—At Washington, D.C., March 22, 1905, Lieut. Col. Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

LATIMER.—At Bronxville, N.Y., March 20, 1905, Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Latimer, U.S.A., retired.

SUTORIUS.—At New York city, N.Y., March 19, 1905, John A. Sutorius, formerly a captain, U.S.A., in the 3d Cavalry.

WALKE.—At Norfolk, Va., March 14, 1905, William T. Walke, brother of Major Willoughby Walke, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. H. L.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the rules governing the examination of persons for appointment to the Pay Corps of the Navy.

P. P. W. asks: (1) Were the Boston and Atlanta equipped with 8-inch guns when first built? Answer: Yes, they had four 8-inch rifles and nine 6-inch. (2) Did the Chicago in her early days carry six 8-inch guns? Answer: Yes, the same as the Boston. (3) Did the Columbia carry a 6-inch gun? Answer: The Columbia carries one 8-inch and two 6-inch R.F.R. and eight 4-inch rapid-fire guns.

S. M. S. asks: (1) Are positions of assistant paymasters in the Pay Corps of the Navy selected from civil life? (2) Where would one obtain all information relative to examination, etc.? Answer (1) Yes. (2) Write to Secretary of the Navy requesting circular on appointment of pay officers.

READER.—See Army and Navy Journal of March 11, 1905, Page 74. The Krag and the new Springfield can be fired much more rapidly than the old Springfield.

P. J. F.—In the case of an enlisted man of the Army who has been killed in battle, or who has died at a camp or hospital in Alaska, or outside the continental limits of the United States, or while on voyage on sea, the remains may, if desired by the relatives, be transported to the home of the deceased for interment. The cost of such transportation is paid by the Government. The expense of burial, other than the cost of transportation, is limited to \$50.

READER.—Apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

C. C.—Only commissioned officers are entitled to salutes from enlisted men, and they are saluted either in uniform or civilian dress. A warrant officer is not a commissioned officer, and is not entitled to any salute.

J. R.—As soon as the U.S.S. Cumberland is ready for commission the fact will be noted in our columns.

SUBSCRIBER.—A sailor is entitled to transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of enlistment.

A. T. G. writes: What foundation is there for the rumor that the U.S. Government ever offered the Cook Remedy Company of Chicago, \$2,000,000 for the formula of their remedy? Answer: No foundation whatever.

SUBSCRIBER asks: The whereabouts of three men that were formerly stationed at Fort Fremont, S.C.: (1) Wm. M. Atkins, of the Hospital Corps, who was transferred to Fort St. Phillip, La., about 1900; (2) Martin L. Tinder, Hospital Corps, who was discharged here about 1902; he was in Manila, P.I., when last heard from; (3) Herschel Ferris, who was discharged as a sergeant out of Battery E, 2d Art., about the year 1902; when last heard from was in Honolulu. (4) When will the next examination for sergeants, H.C., be held, and where? Answer: (1) Discharged March 22, 1904; did not again enlist; (2) Now serving in P.I. private, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.; address care Chief Surgeon, Philippines Division, Manila, P.I.; (3) Discharged Dec. 26, 1902; did not again enlist; (4) Inquire of Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 20, 1905.

An event that will be long remembered by some of the bachelors at this post was the farewell dinner given to Lieut. Charles Burnett on the eve of his nuptials, by Lieuts. Warren Dean and A. J. Lynch at their attractive bachelor quarters. The guests included all the attendants of the prospective groom. Lieutenant Lynch was toastmaster of the occasion. Lieutenant Burnett responded with a toast to the bachelors. The toast to the bride was given by Lieutenant Dean; Lieut. Victor S. Foster was called upon to toast the bachelors; Lieut. C. R. Norton spoke feelingly of "the maidens." Other toasts were drunk and a pleasant evening spent. During the speeches a messenger came to the house with a package for Lieut. Burnett, which proved to be a doll baby in long clothes, with an appealing smile. The guests were Lieutenant Burnett, his brother, Sam T. Burnett, of Chicago; Lieutenants Robertson, Foster, Holliday, Cameron, Baker and Mangum.

The condition of Major Curtis B. Hoppin is improving and it is expected that unless a relapse sets in he will fully recover. Never has the condition of an Army officer been more eagerly watched by an entire garrison and civilians, as Major Hoppin is held in the highest esteem by all.

Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester, Miss Minnie Griffin, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardiner, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieuts. Warren Dean and Arthur J. Lynch, composed the delightful outing party that spent Friday at Malletts Bay catching perch, a fish which is very scarce here at present.

Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav., went to St. Louis the past week, where his father is critically ill with pneumonia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely left Tuesday for Des Moines and Sioux City, Ia., where they will visit their parents and later report at Jefferson Barracks, the lieutenant's new station.

Harry Partridge, brother of Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, who has been visiting here for two weeks, on Tuesday returned to his home at Winchester, N.H. S. T. Burnett, brother of Lieut. Charles Burnett, left for New York Thursday. Comdr. and Mrs. H. T. Mayo, U.S.N., visited relatives and friends in Burlington the past week. They are en route to Mare Island, the commander's new station.

Major H. W. Hovey, 23d Inf., military instructor at the

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Norwich University, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by The Owl Club in St. Albans, Vt., on Tuesday evening. He spoke on "Reminiscences of Life in the Southwest." He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Allen in that city.

The Fort Ethan Allen minstrels repeated their performance which was given at this post two weeks ago in the Strong theater in Burlington on Tuesday evening, to a packed house. The dramatic critic of the Burlington Free Press highly praised the performance, making special mention of Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., the interlocutor. He has been laboring with an attack of the grip, has remained up nights attending Major Curtis B. Hoppin, and spent the remainder of his time drilling the troupe. The performance was repeated in Richmond, Vt., on Friday evening, and was as successful as the previous performances.

The Rev. Herbert A. Shipman, chaplain at the Military Academy, who performed the ceremony at the Burnett-Cameron wedding on Wednesday evening, returned to West Point that evening. While here he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Henry D. Smither. All of the former West Pointers with whom he was acquainted were more than pleased to see again their old chaplain.

That athletics and baseball will be the most interesting features at the garrison the coming summer is seen by the amount of money that is coming into the regimental fund, which, it is expected, will reach \$500. A good part of this money has been realized by the performances of the Fort Ethan Allen minstrels. The shows have also been beneficial, as they have shown the outside residents what kind of stock this post carries. The conduct of the men in this troop has been excellent. The last payday went off as though no such a thing had occurred; no prisoners in the guard house and very few summary courts.

Miss Jean Cameron and her mother, Mrs. Francis H. Cameron, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett. Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett visited Montreal the past week. Miss Minnie Griffin, of New York city, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester.

Major H. Edward Dyer, Vermont National Guard, completed his course at the officers' school, and on Thursday left for his home at Rutland. He stood high in all his subjects.

The post gymnasium was the scene of a very pretty and happy affair Friday evening, when the members of the 15th Cavalry Band held their first grand masquerade ball. Many were attired in very attractive costumes. Everyone had a laugh, especially when "Maude and the Mule" came into view in their stylish costumes. Never has there been a more enjoyable time for the enlisted men. Much credit is due to the committee who worked hard to make it a success.

Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav., who has been on the list of sick, as the result of a horse stepping on his toe, has resumed his duties.

Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace's guests at a pleasant dinner on Friday evening were Miss Minnie Griffin, Mrs. Jas. H. Ayers, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Mrs. P. H. Herd, and Lieut. Clifton Norton. The decorations were red and very pretty.

The Hon. and Mrs. B. E. Hoppin and their daughter, Mrs. M. F. Holmes, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. Hoppin, have returned to Chicago. Mrs. E. F. Bacon, sister of Major Hoppin, has returned to Saybrook, Conn. Hon. and Mrs. Hoppin, Mrs. Holmes and Miss Henriette Holmes will leave their Chicago home this week for New York city, where they will be joined by Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., and sail the next day on a two months' tour through Europe. Miss Holmes is Lieutenant Robertson's fiancée and their wedding will occur in Chicago in October.

A very interesting drill is held in Troop G, one hour every morning, in fencing and broadswordsmanship, under the direction of Lieut. Victor S. Foster. Teams are matched and winners declared. This has done a great deal to advance saber drill in this troop.

Lieut. Scott Baker, Art. Corps, acted as timekeeper at the iceboat races of the Excelsior Yacht Club for the Perpetual Challenge Cup, which was raced for on Lake Champaqua Friday.

Miss Edith Hoyle entertained Miss Ruth A. Curtis, Miss Grace Russell, Lieuts. Warren Dean, Clifton Norton, and Ben Lear, Jr., at a theater party at the Strong in Burlington, Friday evening. After the attraction a chafing dish supper was served. Capt. and Mrs. Julian R. Lindsey's guest is Miss Atchinson, of New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker's guests at dinner on Thursday evening were Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Mrs. J. C. Ayers, and Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav.

Lieut. Clifton Norton is gaining a great reputation in horsemanship. He has three mounts that are excellent jumpers, has purchased a new runabout, and intends to have several attractive vehicles the coming summer. Crowds of civilians watch his daring riding when he is breaking green horses to saddle and teaching others to jump.

The postponed meeting of the Garrison Card Club was held at the Officers' Club on Friday evening. The game was four-handed progressive euchre, and prizes were awarded as follows: "Ladies" first, Mrs. Alex. Rodgers; second, Mrs. Leon R. Partridge; gentlemen's first, Lieut. Leon R. Partridge; second, Lieut. Samuel Van Leer.

Mrs. James C. Ayers, of San Francisco, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt.

Q.M. Sergt. Phillip Goldberg, Troop G, who has been retired after thirty years' service, is an excellent soldier. He has served in the 4th, 3d, 2d and 15th Cavalry, and

served with credit in several engagements in his first enlistment, in the Sitting Bull campaign.

Capt. H. R. Hickok telephoned to Mrs. Hickok Saturday that his father, Elbert Edgar Hickok, aged sixty-three years, died that morning after an illness with pneumonia. Mr. Hickok was also the father of Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman, wife of Captain Aultman, stationed in Cuba.

At a very pleasant dinner Saturday evening Mrs. John C. Gresham, the Misses Kathrine, Isabel, and Louise Gresham, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, Lieuts. Warren Dean, Arthur J. Lynch, Scott Baker and Milton G. Holliday. The decorations were elaborate and tastefully arranged.

The hop for the officers and ladies was largely attended on Saturday evening and very enjoyable. After the hop Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester gave a hop supper to meet their guest, Miss Minnie Griffin. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt gave a very pretty luncheon on Thursday afternoon to meet Mrs. James H. Ayers.

The members of Troop C are drilling to fit themselves for the Madison Square Garden tournament one hour in the morning, one in the afternoon, and one in the evening. Captain Johnson intends that his troop shall be a decided credit to the Service at the military show.

F. S. Morrison, State secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and T. C. Tichenor, secretary of the Army and Navy branch, were at this garrison Saturday, preparing to start a branch at this post as soon as a secretary is secured, about May 1.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 16, 1905.

On Saturday last Miss Sally Maynard, of San Francisco, who had been the guest of Mrs. Richard M. Cutts for several days, returned to her home, after a delightful stay here. On Monday Mrs. Palmer, wife of Lieut. Comdr. James E. Palmer, came up to the yard from her San Francisco home, to remain as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Cutts, for a couple of weeks.

Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 5th Inf., is visiting his mother, Mrs. W. H. Smith, in San Francisco. He is just recovering from a severe attack of scarlet fever. He is well known and very popular in the city.

Miss Eleanor Phelps, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Phelps, who has spent several days here as the guest of Miss Caroline McDougal at the light house, returned to her home early in the week. Miss Katherine Glass, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Glass, has returned to her home in Berkeley, after a pleasant stay in San Jose.

Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., is visiting in San Francisco, as are so many of the officers of this regiment, who are taking this opportunity to visit friends or relatives in California, prior to embarking soon for the Philippines. The 19th has probably claimed more San Francisco girls as brides during the past couple of years than any other branch of the Service.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, who have been spending a short leave in Pasadena since their return from Tutuila, came up to San Francisco last week, and to-day the former reported for duty as ordnance officer of the yard, relieving Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Comdr. and Mrs. Underwood have many friends here, and they will be warmly welcomed.

Captain Drake, who has been acting as captain of the yard as well as ordnance officer since the detachment of Capt. B. F. Tilley many weeks ago, will leave to-night for Vancouver, en route to the Philippines for temporary duty on the court-martial board to convene for the trial of Comdr. John B. Briggs. Captain Drake, whose assignment as permanent captain of the yard dates only from to-day, will take the place on the board of Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting, whose severe accident in Honolulu on Tuesday last will prevent his proceeding to the Far East. It is expected that Captain Drake will be absent at least three months, during which time Comdr. Underwood will assume his duties.

The yard is about to lose two more of its popular residents in the persons of Capt. and Mrs. Leaf M. Harding, U.S.M.C., who leave on Saturday next. Captain Harding has been ordered to San Francisco for rendezvous duty. Miss Amy Sheppley, a sister of Mrs. Harding, who has made her home here for some time, will remain at the yard as a guest at the home of Med. Instr. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons. Ensign and Mrs. Frank O. Branch (Miss Helen Simons) are visiting here at present, but contemplate going East in a few weeks, when Miss Sheppley will return to her eastern home, making the trip with them.

The U.S.S. Solace reached the yard Tuesday, the 14th, after a ten-day search for a derelict, said to be floating in the Columbia River. The Solace, which was under command of her executive, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp, could discover no sign of the derelict. She was caught in a heavy storm on Sunday last, and suffered considerable damage. Extensive repairs have been authorized, to be completed, if possible, by May 10. This is deemed almost impossible, however, as the surveys for the steam engineering department alone call for seventy working days.

The Buffalo, which has been cruising in southern waters with the Pacific Squadron, is expected to return to the yard next week. Her three large boilers, which have been ordered built at this yard, are well under way. The Vicksburg and Annapolis, which have been in the dry-

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dock for many weeks, will be released to-morrow, as all the copper sheathing on the ships' bottoms has been finished. The Boston will go in dock on Monday next to be cleaned and painted.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 16, 1905.

The news of Mrs. Ketcham's death last Friday morning in Phoenix, Ariz., has cast a gloom over the entire post. Although she had been here but a few months before being obliged to leave on account of her health, she had made many friends through her charming personality, and the deepest sympathy is felt for her husband and mother and sisters in their sorrow. The usual semi-monthly hop was postponed on Friday evening on account of Mrs. Ketcham's death.

Capt. B. A. Poore, 6th Inf., who was obliged to return to Jefferson Barracks as a witness in the trial of Lieut. Albert J. Mohn, has again arrived in San Francisco, and is a guest of Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., at the Presidio, until the sailing of his transport. As he is a very popular officer he is being largely entertained during his stay here. Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, and his wife are staying at the Occidental Hotel in town. Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, is visiting in the city. Lieut. H. D. Thomas, asst. surg., who has been taking his examination for promotion at the Presidio, has returned to his station at Whipple Barracks.

Gen. Francis Moore, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th Cav., has returned to town after making a thorough inspection of the Army post at San Diego.

Lieut. E. T. Smith, 9th Inf., is in the city on leave from Madison Barracks. As his home is here, his friends are very glad to welcome him back and many entertainments are being planned in his honor. Major Cassius E. Gillette, E.C., is in San Diego at present, on duty connected with the fortifications. Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, arrived in San Francisco with his bride on Tuesday, and is spending some days at the Palace Hotel. Lieut. F. W. Hershler, 4th Cav., has returned to duty at the Presidio.

It is with great regret that Capt. Benjamin C. Morse's friends learn of the order that will take him to Fort McPherson next month. He has been on duty at department headquarters and at the mint recently, but prior to the present time was stationed here on staff duty, and is very well known in San Francisco.

The officers' school in the 4th Cavalry closed on Tuesday, and the drills will now be on a more elaborate scale. Mrs. Frederick Kellond expects to spend the next four or five months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Selfridge, in San Francisco, arriving a few days after the sailing of the 19th Infantry from Seattle. She, however, expects to join her husband in the Philippines next fall.

The officers and ladies of the Presidio and many from department headquarters spent a most enjoyable evening last Monday at the California theater as guests of the management. The play was "Monsieur Beaucaire," which is exceedingly pretty, and Mr. Creston Clarke

THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAGNE—No. 2.

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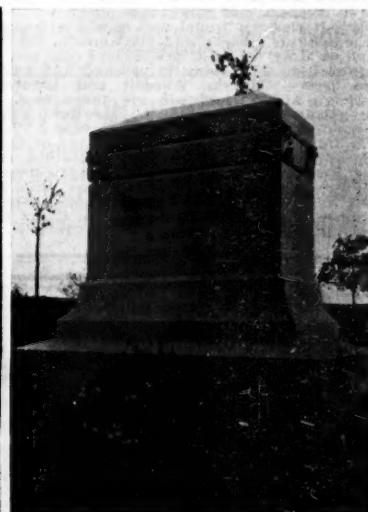
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proved himself a most finished actor in the part. A number of supper parties followed the play.

Lieut. G. S. Richards, 23d Inf., who was tried by court-martial here not long ago and acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been discharged from the general hospital as cured.

The recent retirements will promote Major C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., and undoubtedly take him away from the Presidio, which the whole post will regret, as he and his family have made themselves very popular during their stay here.

The wife of Capt. C. F. Hartmann, of the Signal Corps, is quite dangerously ill at the general hospital.

Capt. D. W. Ryther, recruiting officer at Sacramento, is at the Presidio as witness in a G.C.M. case.

The local corral of the Military Order of the Carabao held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday evening, and one of the features of the evening was the introduction of new music composed by members of the order, which was very jolly and bright.

Lieut. E. H. Dorcy, 4th Cav., is in the city on leave from Monterey.

The transport Thomas arrived from the Philippines early this morning after a very rough trip, and much to the regret of the officers on board, the troops were transported without landing, to the Buford, which started immediately for Portland, Ore. Captain Jewell, Art. Corps, who sailed on the Buford as quartermaster, will be greatly missed from the post during his three months' absence. The Thomas also brought the 9th Battery, Field Art., which is to be stationed at the Presidio under the command of Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne.

MINDANAO NOTES.

Camp Keithley, Marahui, Mindanao, P.I., Feb. 1, 1905. We have changed station without moving. We have changed from Camp Marahui to Camp Keithley by a recent Division order. General Corbin named the camp in honor of the memory and bravery of Private Keithley, 28th Inf. On the night of Nov. 14, 1903, while stationed with three other comrades as an outpost at the boat-landing on Lake Lanao, the outpost was attacked suddenly by about twenty savage Moros. His comrades were instantly killed and Private Keithley wounded. But with fourteen cuts on his body he made his way to camp, a distance of one mile, fighting these savages at every step, gave the alarm and expired.

Such bravery and devotion to duty are rarely seen. Everyone lauds the memory of his name and no one disparages his brave deed. But we of the 22d Infantry think that the camp should have been named for the late Captain Wheeler, 22d Inf., killed in action against Moros last April. Immediately after General Wood withdrew his column from the Taraca expedition he left Captain Wheeler there with two companies; he accomplished more towards punishing these Moros than that large column had done in two weeks. With unlimited energy, devotion to duty and courage he was continuing this work, when one morning in a sudden attack he was stabbed and killed. His life was given just as bravely. His memory deserves just as much honor. Then, to add to this claim for the honor of naming this camp, the 22d Infantry has lost four officers and several enlisted men since it has been here. It has unceasingly, through wind and rain and short rations, without complaint, carried on the work of subduing and pacifying the Lake Lanao Moros, the fiercest and most savage Moros in Mindanao, until now we are enjoying a season of peace, such as has never before been known here. We have also lent a hand in pursuing Ali in the Cottobato valley. And while carrying on this work for the last fifteen months we have, by ceaseless toiling, changed this place from a camp of tents in a jungle of bamboo and cogon grass to a post of bamboo houses as pretty and as comfortable as can be found. Then, does not the 22d Infantry deserve the honor of naming the camp? We all want it changed to Camp Wheeler, but hope that there can be a Camp Keithley somewhere else.

An expedition was recently sent from here and from Camp Vicars to cross the mountains and come in from the rear of the Cottobato valley with the hopes of either flushing Ali or else of driving him down to the troops at the other end of the valley. But although these troops endured inexpressible hardships and crossed mountain trails where a white man had never before been, yet the wily Ali was not found and is still a fugitive.

Lieutenants Roelle and McCammon, 22d Inf., who have been on duty with our provisional company in the Cottobato valley, were recently relieved and have returned to the post. Captain Wassell and Lieutenants Baker, Burleigh and Thominson are there now. Lieutenants Russell and Garber, 22d Inf., have been put in command of scout companies in that same valley.

Captain Wolfe, 22d Inf., is in charge of the office of the Military Information Division in Manila. Captain Hanney, 22d Inf., is an assistant to the Constructing Quartermaster at Camp McKinley. These details have taken quite a number of officers away. Major Wales, the post surgeon, expects to leave shortly for Camp McKinley also. Captain Berry and Lieutenant McCroskey, 22d Inf., and

Dr. and Mrs. Harris are recent arrivals. Captain Newell and Lieutenant Harris have returned from leaves spent in Hong Kong and Manila.

Mrs. Newell has returned from an extended trip to Japan, accompanied by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks, of Chicago, who are visiting her.

The 17th Battery, Field Art., better known as Gatley's Battery, left here this morning to return to the States. They have been around Lake Lanao all of their two years over here and no battery has ever done harder or more efficient service. It has participated in everything that has been done here. It has followed Baldwin, Pershing and Wood, and aided materially in making the renown and the reputations that have been made on these shores. Never have a rest and a return to God's country been more faithfully earned. Gatley's Battery has put fear into the heart of every bad Moro and has been heard of everywhere. It took away from us Captain Gatley and Lieutenant Currie. It will be hard to replace them. We wish them bon voyage. The relieving battery, the 26th, under Captain Van Deusen, is expected to-morrow.

Last night a smoker was given at the club to bid God-speed and bon voyage to the departing officers and to welcome the new arrivals. A nicer and more happy affair has never been given in this club. Captain Stritzinger, the new secretary, did himself proud in arranging and managing the affair.

The men of the regiment gave a minstrel performance on the night of Dec. 31. It met with such success that it was repeated two weeks later. Every number on the program was good. Private Coleman, a Dutchman, Private Chagnon on the slack wire and with Indian clubs, and Privates Chagnon and Beatty in acrobatic feats were especially good. These performances made a pleasant break in the monotony.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 20, 1905.

A crowd estimated at fully 4,000 people visited this post on Sunday to get another glimpse of the Filipino Scouts. The Filipinos express themselves as well pleased with treatment here, and many do not want to return to their native land. They will leave here on March 23.

Lieut. C. H. Ball, 4th Inf., arrived on Wednesday, to await the arrival here, of his regiment from the Philippines. This settles all doubt as to whether the 4th Regt. will come here or be sent to some other station.

The Fort Thomas Social Club entertained their friends most delightfully with a dance in the post gymnasium hall on Friday evening.

The two companies of the 9th Infantry have been filled to their maximum strength by the arrival of the recruits from Columbus Barracks. The excess men will be taken to San Francisco, where they will be assigned to other companies of the 9th.

The Philippine Scouts gave a concert on Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' hall in Covington, Ky., under the auspices of the Col. Harry Egbert Camp of Spanish War veterans.

Capt. R. J. Burt, 9th Inf., has returned to the post after a short leave. Capt. R. B. Parrott, 17th Inf., has returned from Scottsburg, Ind. H. C. Stetson, a Government inspector, arrived here on Friday to oversee the erection of the new guard house.

Chaplain and Mrs. Nave left on Monday for Tucson, Ariz., where they will be the guests of their son, Mr. F. S. Nave. Mrs. Howe, wife of Major Howe, 27th Inf., is here from Chicago, having arrived last week.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 17, 1905.

Lieut. James L. Craig, 29th Inf., recently promoted to first lieutenant, in the 2d Infantry, will leave in a few days for his new station. Lieut. Francis W. Healy, 29th Inf., left last week for Fort Slocum, N.Y., where he has been detailed on recruiting service.

A new telephone cable is to be put up between El Paso and the post; at present the service is very poor as it has a ground circuit, and the new one will be quite an improvement.

Mrs. Davis, the quartermaster's clerk at the post, surprised his friends last week by announcing his marriage, and that his bride had been living in El Paso for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will occupy the quarters of Lieut. Arthur H. Freshwater during the absence of the latter, who is going on leave the first of April.

Battalion Sergeant Major McMann, 29th Inf., whose enlistment expired last week, was given his discharge and will make his home in El Paso.

Mrs. Jackson, mother of the wife of Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf., arrived at the post this week on a visit to her daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis leave for West Point on the 1st of June, and will be greatly missed.

Rabbi Zielonka, of the Jewish synagogue of El Paso, held services at the post hall last Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Campbell, of El Paso, entertained a number of the post ladies at a reception last week, complimentary to her daughter, Mrs. Wright, of Chicago.

A cable telephone system is being put in on the target ranges preparatory to the opening of the target season on the 1st of April.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., March 18, 1905.

On Friday, March 10, Capt. John B. Christian and Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 9th Cav., arrived at this post from Jefferson Barracks, in charge of eighty recruits. Captain Christian returned the same evening and Lieutenant Esty the next day.

Sunday, March 12, Mr. Arthur Heiberg, who had been visiting his brother, Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, left for La Crosse, Wis. Miss Dodge, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Heiberg, left on Wednesday for her home, Washington, D.C. She expects to spend a few days en route with the family of Col. Jacob A. Augur, and also with friends in Denver and Fort Logan.

On Monday Miss Folger, daughter of Admiral Folger,

arrived at the post to make a short visit with Mrs. A. G. Lott on her way East.

Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg entertained at dinner this week Miss Smith and Lieutenant Hasson. Dinners also have been given by Capt. and Mrs. Byram and Capt. and Mrs. Lott.

Monday afternoon Mrs. B. H. Cheever gave a tea. On Wednesday afternoon a tea was given by Mrs. B. A. Read, and on Friday by Lieut. John F. Hasson.

The Ladies' Card Club met this week at Mrs. G. K. Hunter's. Prizes were taken by Miss Susan Smith and Mrs. B. A. Read.

Wednesday evening Lieut. F. D. Griffith entertained at cards, the game being 500. The guests present were: Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg, Misses Smith, Misses Hunter, Miss Dodge, Miss Folger, Lieutenants Hasson, Stryker, Foley, Strong, Carter, Winter and Place.

Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Lott entertained at cards in honor of their guest, Miss Folger.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frederick G. Turner gave a card party for the ladies of the post. The prizes were beautiful and were carried off by Mrs. Sands and Miss Susan Smith. After the game delightful refreshments were served, to which the bachelors of the post had been invited. Friday was ladies' night at the club.

Col. Allen Smith, having received permission to go to his home to await retirement, left on Friday evening with his family for Portland, Ore., where they expect to reside. They were accompanied to the station by quite a number of their friends. Colonel Smith's leaving puts Major B. H. Cheever in command of this post, as Major G. K. Hunter is the constructing quartermaster of the post.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 19, 1905.

Lieut. William Douglas, of Oklahoma, Captain King, and Lieut. Jerry Springstead, of Kansas, who have been attending the officers' school at this garrison, left at the expiration of the term on Wednesday of last week for their respective homes.

Dr. A. Whelen and Mr. Duncan Whelen, who have been the guests of Lieut. Townsend Whelen, left yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia. Miss Muriel Hitt, of Indianapolis, who was maid-of-honor at the Pratt-Whelen wedding, will remain two weeks in the garrison as the guest of Mrs. Pratt, during Colonel Pratt's absence at Niobrara. On Wednesday night an informal hop was given in honor of the visitors in the garrison for the Pratt-Whelen wedding.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks and two children leave for Fort Slocum, N.Y., Monday evening, where Lieutenant Weeks has been detailed as recruiting officer. Miss Guile, Mrs. Weeks's sister, will accompany them East. Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, who has been quite ill, has fully recovered. Miss Kathleen Cecil, who has been visiting in Detroit, Mich., the past few months, has returned to the garrison.

A large dance was given by the enlisted men of the 30th Infantry the night of St. Patrick's day, for the benefit of the baseball fund.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Feb. 14, 1905.

This camp cannot be easily outdone in snake stories, as several large reptiles have been killed in the vicinity of the camp during the last few months. The largest snake killed was brought in on the fifth of this month. It measured twenty-seven feet in length and in its stomach was found a two-year-old deer weighing about 100 pounds; it was swallowed whole and its horns were also found in the snake, a peculiar feature of this instance was that there were none of its bones broken except those of the neck. This monster was found in the foothills near the mountains and it belonged to the python family.

Colonel Hatfield, who has been on sick leave to China, is expected back this week, much improved in health. Lieut. Henry Myer and family are enjoying a leave visiting China. Veterinarian Walter Fraser is enjoying a trip to Hong Kong.

The 1st and 2d Squadrons are looking forward to their early departure to the States. They are congratulating themselves on the excellent stations they are to have in the States.

The stork visited the homes of several families of this post recently, a boy being left at Captain Phillips's, Lieutenant Reynolds's, and Lieutenant Myers's.

The band is rendering excellent music under the leadership of the new bandmaster, Angelbury, the band being made up mostly of Filipinos, who were enlisted after the American musicians were discharged.

Rumor says that this station is to be taken by the 2d Cavalry after the 13th leaves for the States.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
- The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
 - The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
 - The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
 - The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
- The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
 - The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen.

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Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Denver, Colo.
 4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, I, L, in Philippines. Address Manila, K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assinboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and the 3d on July 1.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas. Ordered to Philippines. 3d Squadron will sail on April 1, and the 1st Squadron on July 1, from San Francisco.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail for the United States April 15, and take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail April 15 and take station at Fort Myer, Va. The 1st Squadron will sail on April 15, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station, Battery and Station, 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.

5th. Manila, P.I.
 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
 9th. Presidio, San Francisco
 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 17th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.
 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 4th. Jackson Bks., La.
 5th. Ft. Scruen, Ga.
 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 10th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.
 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 14th. Ft. Scruen, Ga.
 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
 27th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 28th. Honolulu, H.I.
 29th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 38th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 54th. (Torpedo) Depot, Cal.
 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 57th. (Torpedo) Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.
 58th. (Torpedo) Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.
 60th. (Torpedo) Co., Pres.
 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.
 GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.
 COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding, Key West Barracks, Fla.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At Fort Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and H, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States June 15.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; A, D, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Will sail for Manila May 1, 1905.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.—ordered to Fort Russell April 1.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Will sail for Manila, April 1, 1905.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assinboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 17th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

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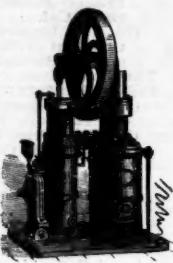
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